

UCL
Rapa Nui Landscapes of Construction
Project
LOC15

Contextual survey on Poike, 2019



**Felipe Armstrong, Tikitehatu Astete, Isias Hey Gonzales,
Sue Hamilton & Mike Seager Thomas**

UCL Rapa Nui Landscapes of Construction

The Rapa Nui Landscapes of Construction Project (LOC) is based at the University College London Institute of Archeology, and is directed by Professor Sue Hamilton, of the UCL Institute of Archaeology, in collaboration with Dr Felipe Armstrong, of Universidad Alberto Hurtado (Chile), and Tiki Astete, Rapanui researcher. Fieldwork is supervised by Mike Seager Thomas, also of the UCL Institute of Archaeology.

On the island, LOC works with Rapanui elders and students and in close cooperation with the *Corporacion National Forestal*, Rapa Nui, the *Ma'u Henua* indigenous community organisation, the *Museo Antropológico P. Sebastián Englert* and *STP* Rapa Nui.

The main aim of the project is to investigate the construction activities associated with the island's famous prehistoric statues and architecture as an integrated whole. These construction activities, which include the quarrying, moving and setting up of the statues are considered in terms of island-wide resources, social organization and ideology.

LOC is not just concerned with reconstructing the past of the island, but is also actively contributing to the "living archaeology" of the present-day community, for whom the former is an integral part of its identity. It is working with the Rapanui community to provide training and help in recording, investigating and conserving its remarkable archaeological past.

The 2019 survey team comprised Felipe Armstrong, Tiki Astete, Sue Hamilton, Isias Hey Gonzales and Mike Seager Thomas. The present report was prepared by Mike Seager Thomas. The views expressed in it are those of the author and are not necessarily representative of those of the other team members.

2019

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Contextual survey on Poike 2019

text by Mike Seager Thomas

Introduction

The principal challenge faced by the academic archaeologist working on Rapa Nui today is to reconcile the imperatives of the local curatorial authorities—the indigenous community organization Ma’u Henua, now responsible for the management of archaeology in the the Parque Nacional Rapa Nui (PNRN), and the Consejo de Monumentos Nacionales Secretaría Técnica de Patrimonio Rapa Nui (STP), the stated priorities of which at the time of our 2019 survey were “field survey”, “conservation” and “presentation” (M. Atan pers. comm. 2019; R. Rapu pers. comm. 2019), and his or her own imperatives, which by definition are research-led.

Following on from its 2015–17 work on Poike, the peninsula comprising the eastern end of the island (**Figure 1**) (LOC 2016; 2017), and a 2018 agreement with Ma’u Henua “To identify and undertake new research opportunities to enhance Rapa Nui’s academic and world heritage profile as dynamic and contributing to global heritage issues” (**Appx 1**), LOC proposed to Ma’u Henua and STP a three-year programme of work commencing in 2019, involving: 1) an assessment of the nature and extent of the threat from weathering/erosion to the archaeology of the peninsula; 2) the identification of those areas of it that are viable for archaeological survey and whose survey is likely to yield a meaningful return in terms of data garnered; 3) the identification within these, of those areas which are at the greatest risk from weathering/erosion; and 4) the design and, in order of the threat to these areas, execution of a prioritizing survey strategy relevant to these identified conditions (**Appx 2**). In this way, LOC hoped to contextualize the archaeological record of Poike in a way that would make it accessible to meaningful interpretation. Its survey would provide a useful case study of the wider multiple erosion factors affecting Rapa Nui’s island-wide field heritage, would generate multi-period spatial data useful to all stakeholders in elucidating past use, ongoing threats, and strategies for preservation, while showing in microcosm the prehistoric and recent activities that operated across the island. Ma’u Henua and STP, proposed instead that we re-do a survey of the peninsula conducted between 2012 and 2016 by Rapanui archaeologist Sonia Haoa (Anon 2016; Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinali unpub.), using Ma’u Henua’s own recording

system, the ultimate aim of this being to produce an island-wide record to a consistent, and—by implication—a better standard than that achieved before. While of merit in its own terms, there was nothing in this counterproposal for LOC and we agreed instead to conduct a number of targeted surveys using Ma’u Henua’s recording system, which, on the one hand would address the issues highlighted by our original proposal, and on the other, produce a record against which the Haoa data could be compared. For 2019, this entailed: 1) a general walkover of the peninsular to identify and plot areas and types of landscape feature viable (and not viable) for archaeological survey; 2) the selection (from these) of a number of grid squares for detailed survey in years 2 and 3; and 3) the selected preliminary contextual recording of archaeological features (including some of those already surveyed by Haoa) using Ma’u Henua’s recording system.

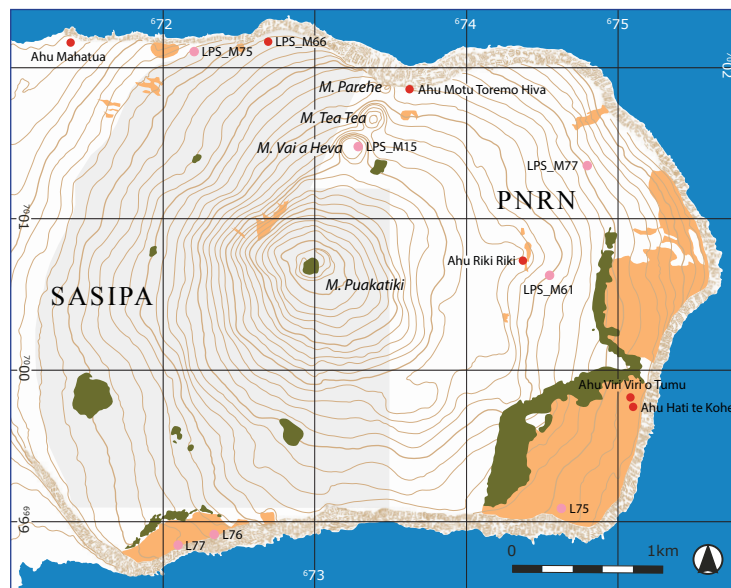


Figure 1

The Poike peninsula. Unshaded=Parque Nacional Rapa Nui (PNRN); shaded=land managed by Sasipa Agrícola y Servicios Isla de Pascua (SASIPA); green=Eucalyptus plantations; orange=eroded badlands; ahu=red dots; possible ahu=pink dots (L75–L77 recorded by Lavachery but no longer extant)

In the event, for most of the 2019 season, free vehicular access to Poike was withheld from us, and it proved impossible to execute the programme as agreed. The general walkover survey was completed, a number of grid squares for possible future survey were selected (**Appx 3**) and an assessment of the peninsula’s erosional, vegetational and general archaeological context was made, but there was insufficient time and access to conduct the selected preliminary recording of archaeological features using Ma’u Henua’s recording system. However, LOC did test the system on a handful of features and conducted selected preliminary recording of archaeological features, specifically *taheta*, checking, on the one hand, the accuracy and completeness of the Haoa record, and on the other hand, contextualizing these features—and by extension the archaeological record of Poike as a whole—in a way that makes them and it accessible to meaningful interpretation as per our revised proposal (**Appx 4; Digital Appx. 1**).

In summary, our observations were as follows.

Firstly, LOC did not find the data recorded by Haoa and her team substantively different from those to be recorded using Ma'u Henua's system. Both systems attempt to be all encompassing and in so doing, both overlook elements of individual feature types that are key to their understanding, while incorporating data, which without additional comment unprompted by the system, are without meaning. In the view of the present writer, as systems, *both* fail. In areas walked over by it, LOC also noted features that had been overlooked by the Haoa team, raising doubts about how systematic its survey was; and others, the use of which by people is doubtful, and would perhaps better have been left out of the survey or recorded differently. In its own terms, however, and for the many unambiguous anthropogenic features that it recorded, and particularly those that since it was undertaken have been obscured by vegetation growth, the Haoa record is full and useful. Significantly for our understanding of the peninsula, the features recorded by Haoa (and LOC) include or indicate the former presence of most of the prehistoric types usually associated with Rapa Nui archaeology.

Secondly, for much of the peninsula there is an unambiguous correlation between the visible archaeological record, surface geology, areas of active and past erosion, areas of sediment catchment, areas of late 20th-century arable agriculture and plantation, and areas heavily vegetated with long grass and—in particular—*Lupinus*. The known distribution of archaeological features on the peninsula is patchy and in some places very sparse, but for many (not all) locations this is a direct reflection of the geological and sedimentological environment, and the recent agricultural and the present vegetational environment, not prehistoric cultural choice. We disagree, therefore, with pre-existing interpretations of prehistoric Poike as substantively different from the rest of the island.

Thirdly, in surveying *taheta*, LOC made a number of observations, which we believe will contribute to the understanding of this enigmatic feature type. Haoa's survey (and Rapa Nui archaeology generally) conflates three different feature types under the Rapanui name *taheta*—deliberately cut hollows, natural voids in the flow lava and polissoirs (ground hollows thought to result from the grinding of stone tools). Not only has LOC thrown out this system, but it has also subdivided the first of these groups in a way that will make them more accessible interpretatively. We have also made observations about their shapes (rounded and angular), their position (mostly horizontal), their associations with each other (particular types clustered together in one place and very different types clustered together in another), and their association with other types of feature. From these we infer that they *were* associated with liquid retention but that their role(s) were not practical in a traditional Western sense.

In the report that follows, LOC explores these observations with a critique of Ma'u Henua's (and by extension Haoa's) recording system, and recommends instead of these, the development of a series of feature and task specific, prompt-led recording protocols for the peninsula and the island. Ma'u Henua's recording sheets are reproduced and the problems with them highlighted, and for *taheta* and other categories of feature, an alternative recording system suggested. We then discuss and illustrate the various natural and anthropogenic processes that have distorted and continue to distort archaeological feature distributions on Poike, to the detriment of their interpretation, bringing these together in a series of interpretative maps.



Figure 2

Archaeological features on Poike. 1: Ahu Motu Toremo Hiva; 2: petroglyph LPS_105; 3: taheta LPS_099; 4: hare moa/avaņa LPS_262; 5: hare paenja pavement LPS_264; 6: hare paenja LPS_200; 7: moai LPS_118; 8: umu LPS_137

These are both issues that LOC aspires to follow up in future fieldwork. Detailed discussion of the *taheta* surveyed is reserved for a future report (LOC 2020).

Archaeological background

Poike and its archaeology are invaluable resources in terms of the community's understanding of its past culture and environment, as a potential source of tourist revenue, and as an unspoiled landscape, to be enjoyed by present and future generations. It is widely acknowledged that its archaeology, of which there is currently only a patchy or inadequately published record, is under threat from weathering/erosion (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2018, 68–69; LOC 2016, 3–7, 49–50; Mieth & Bork 2005, 250–57). In some areas, the archaeology has already been destroyed; in others, much probably survives under colluvium.

From *ahu* to *umu*, the Poike peninsula has a range of prehistoric features similar to those known from across the island (**Figures 2 & A9.1–4**) and yet it has been viewed as different, a sparsely populated, abandoned, and even sacred landscape (Haoa in Anon 2018, 4; Maziere 1969, 147; Stevenson *et al.* 2002, 18; Vargas *et al.* 1990, 63; Vargas *et al.* 2006, 358). Partly these views can be attributed to its mythological history and the story of the slaughter of the long ears by the short ears, and an associated belief in the archaeological reality of the “Poike ditch” (e.g. Englert 1970, chapter 10; Vargas *et al.* 1990, 6), a probable geological fault, which separates the peninsula from the Rapa Nui mainland. Partly they result from a misunderstanding—essentially an uncritical interpretation—of the visible archaeological record (**Figures 3**

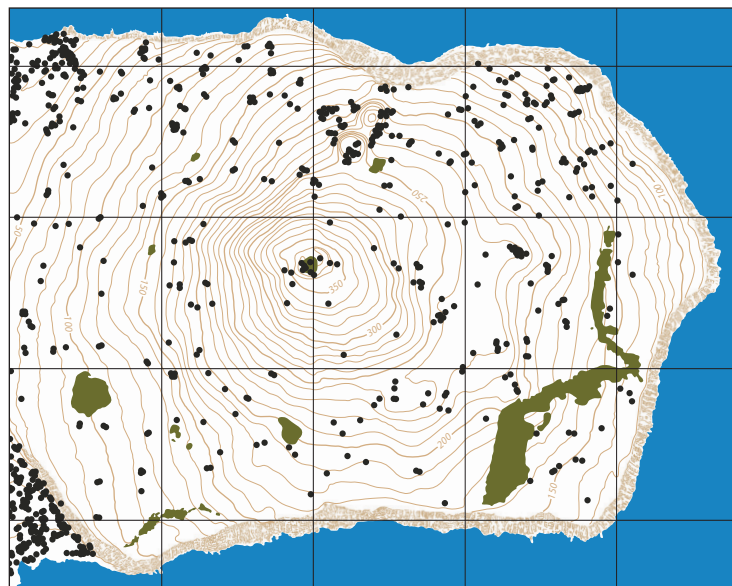


Figure 3

*Features recorded by the University of Chile (after Vargas *et al.* 1990). No details of the majority of features recorded are available*

& 4). LOC's aim on Poike has been to correct this misunderstanding, thus enabling it to take its proper place in our understanding of the island's archaeology.

Surrounded by cliffs on three sides and having the oldest volcanic geology on the island, Poike presents the archaeologist with well-defined parameters within which to study Rapa Nui's past communities. It lies off the main tourist track, and has not so far been significantly impacted upon by the ongoing growth of tourist infrastructure, private construction and the intake of land for arable agriculture.

This is the real sense in which Poike differs from the rest of the island. On Poike—uniquely—it is possible to consider multiple factors of Rapa Nui culture and erosion on a landscape scale, without disruption by the aforementioned processes. The challenge for the archaeologist working there, is to devise and execute a prioritizing strategy that will maximize the amount of data available from what in some cases may be a narrow window of investigative opportunity provided by different types and periods of erosion, which if met, could generate multi-period spatial data that will assist in elucidating past use, ongoing threats, and strategies for preservation, of and for an unspoilt part of the island. In this way, Poike can provide a microcosm of prehistoric and recent activities that operated across the island (Hamilton & Seager Thomas 2018).

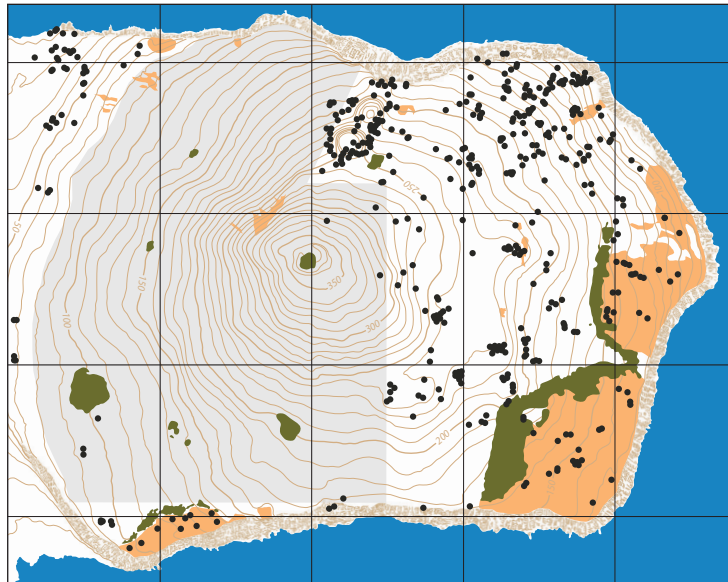


Figure 4

Features recorded by Sonia Haoa (after Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinali unpub.). As of 2019, Haoa's record is restricted to those areas of the peninsula in the PNRN. A written and photographic record is available for all features surveyed

In order to provide a record of this useful to all its stakeholders—the archaeological community, the curatorial and managing authorities, and the Rapanui people generally—LOC's view is that it will be necessary: 1) to make a *complete* record of what is visible; 2) to incorporate in this, data useful to *all* these stakeholders; and 3) to contextualize these in terms of our understanding of the environmental and human processes active there. A fully contextualized and interpreted or potentially interpretable record of its archaeology of all periods is necessary if we are to understand it, but also necessary if the peninsular and its archaeological resources are to be effectively managed in the long term.

Survey on Poike and the (2018–19) Ma'u Henua recording system

A recurrent issue in field archaeology is how best to record archaeological features. How, in a single or even several recording sheets, do we reconcile the needs of the discipline's different stakeholders—on Rapa Nui, the conservator, the curator, the contract archaeologist, the geoarchaeologist, the interpretative archaeologist—along with the different methods of analyses available to and conventionally used by these? The reality, attested to by the very many archaeological practitioners who continue to believe the most important things on these sheets are what is written in the margins or on the back, is that we cannot. No one set of generalized metadata fits all archaeological features, even within a single archaeological culture, such as we are attempting to study on Rapa Nui, or single survey type, as proposed for Poike. And yet we *cannot* record without generalizing. Even the stream of consciousness of the most died-in-the-wool interpretative archaeologist, generalizes. As for the GIS database, a tool embraced uncritically by many archaeologists, these are founded in generalization. Distribution maps such as those produced to accompany Meza and Haoa's report on the latter's Poike survey in which completely different types of "houses" (some of which may not be houses) and—of relevance to the present report—completely different types of *taheta* (some of which are not man-made features) are grouped together (Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinali unpub., figs. 35 & 63), exemplify the problem.

Critique of the Ma'u Henua recording system

It is the view of Ma'u Henua, supported by STP Rapa Nui, that that a record of the island's archaeology produced to a consistent standard, imposed by them, is a desirable end in itself, which would necessarily be better, more useful and more relevant (to the community) than the records produced by earlier surveys.

The system they have designed to achieve this, and to which archaeological researchers wishing to work in the PNRN were at the time of our survey obliged to adhere, comprises three recording sheets: a site sheet (**Appx 5**), to be completed for feature complexes or "sites" but not individual features, a feature sheet (**Appx 6**), to be completed for every feature, and a feature conservation sheet (**Appx 7**), also to be completed for every feature. In many ways these sheets, which duplicate many of the fields encountered in other field survey sheets—including those used by the Haoa team—and pay the same lip-service to local environmental and archaeological conditions, are typical of field survey sheets generally, and it would be inappropriate to criticise whoever compiled them, but the fact is that they are not fit for the purpose for which they are intended.

First of all, the nature of some of the fields make no sense. How do you assess the proportion of a site that has disappeared? From where do you measure the dimensions of a partially collapsed structure, the edge of the rubble, which may have been altered yesterday by an excited cow, or the edge of the still standing wall? (Of course these are in fact different features or contexts). What is "orientation"? Where do you draw the line between the Rapanui *tai* (the coastal zone) and *uta* (inland)? Do any prehistoric features on the island comprise sandstone (no) and is the effect of hailstones really relevant to the conservation of its archaeology? (Also, no). And so on. On

the surveys for which these fields were no doubt designed and from which they were cut-and-pasted into this one, these questions were perhaps meaningful, but for this one, and for field survey on Rapa Nui generally, they are not.

Secondly, in the ordering/ranking of fields, the system is subjective. It privileges pre-existing feature interpretations, crystalized in the Rapanui names for different categories of archaeological feature, over objective description, classifying and grouping features first by interpreted function and only then morphologically. Thus, for example, a *hare moa* ("chicken house") is a *hare moa*, and necessarily a productive structure, not a stone structure with a set of variously interpretable characteristics; and, once again, a *taheta* is a *taheta*, not a rock cut hollow, and certainly not one of many different types of rock cut hollow encountered across the peninsula and elsewhere on the island. This kind of data is useful to the curator, whose need is for a straight-forward location, classification, and quantification of archaeological features, rather than an interpretation of them, and this is presumably why it is there, but for the archaeologist interested in understanding, as opposed to curating the record, it is highly misleading.

Thirdly, the survey sheets are bulked-out with repetition—particularly relating to archaeological conservation—and fields, such as one for bibliographic references, that are irrelevant to the surveyor in the field. What is the point in a surveyor with limited time and resources duplicating an identical conservation assessment 75 times (the approximate number of *taheta* on Poike)? The only explanation that comes to this surveyor's mind, is that it might save the conservator time.

To summarize, the system is haphazard (very likely unfinished at the time of our survey), biased towards the needs of the curator and conservator rather than those of the wider stakeholder community, and very unwieldy.

Where it really falls short, however, is not in what is on the sheets, but what has been omitted from them. There is of course no reason why the surveyor cannot record information in addition to that prompted—the marginal and overleaf jottings so beloved of archaeological practitioners, referred to above. The problem with these is that, unlike the prompt-led data elucidated by the sheet, they are unlikely to be recorded in comparable and easily sortable terms, and indeed without the prompt, may not be recorded at all. And yet they are likely to be amongst the most important when it comes to understanding archaeological features.

For example, for *taheta* LOC has identified eight feature variables as of potential interpretative value: class (based primarily on their size and form but also in part the following variables), manufacturing technique, functionality (are they level, do they incorporate features with no obvious practical role, etc.), portability, archaeological context, geology and geological context, and topographical context (LOC 2020, 4–12). Of these, however, Ma'u Henua's survey sheets prompt data on only three: archaeological context, geology and topographical context only. Likewise for *hare paenga*, in addition to several variables already accommodated by the sheets, we have identified five of interpretative value: structural quality, end morphology, size trends in the distribution of the *pu paenga* comprising the curb (such as the presence or absence of a large back stone), *pu* density (and other possible indicators of the re-use of *paenga*) and evidence of burning (**Appx 8**).

Table 1

Suggested prompts for use in the recording of Rapa Nui stone features

| Type | Objective description | | | Context/ relationships | Interpretation | | | Conservation |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|---------------------|---|
| | Sub-type | Form (3D, plan, section) | Size | | Interpretive description | feature type | Level of confidence | |
| Stone structure | Raised; sub-surface; surface | Cellular; circular; crescentic; cuboid; curved; domed; elliptical; flat/horizontal/level; irregular; linear; lobate; n/a; ogival; oval; rectangular; rounded; rectangular; stadium-shaped; vertical etc. | Building technique/stone arrangement (orthostatic, coursed, lain, embedded); filled/empty | Archaeological/site; geological; perceptual (outlook, orientation in relation to other features, landscape features, topography, etc., person-centred relationships); topographical | Fixed/portable; functionality; manufacturing technique(s) [if known for sure, this would go under objective description]; relative size (large, medium, small); stone provenance [again, if known for sure, this latter would go under objective description] | Ahu (or more practically, part of an ahu); avarja; "dancing platform"; hare hare paera; hare oka; hare moa; manawai; umu; wall | % | Condition (good, moderate poor); threat mechanisms (animals, fire, rain, salt; natural temperature fluctuation, etc.); threats (chemical solution, impact fracture, internal pressure, physical abrasion, thermal shock, etc.); damage (disaggregation/dissolution/ lamination, gully, polishing, surface wear, etc.); position of damage; threat level |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Structureless stone | Pile/heap; spread; isolated (but out of natural situ) stone; stripped outcrop | Rectangular; circular; oval; straight-sided; flat-bottomed; bowl/ dish; etc. Abstract; figurative | Maximum & minimum heights depths length; breadths | | Utilized; unused | Former; structure; rock garden; stone harvesting | | Interpretative; presentational |
| Worked stone | Dressed block; statuary; incised/ engraved; stone cut | | In geological situ; out of geological situ; uncertain geological context | | | Moai; paera; pu paera; quarry bay; rock art; taheta | | |
| In situ unmodified natural | Cave/ void; deposit; fissure; outcrop | | Usually a geological form (flow, pressure ridge, tube, weathering tor) | | | Living cave; refuge cave; temporary shelter | | |
| Combine terms as necessary | | | | | Justify interpretation(s) | | | Justify threat level |

Even for conservation, an obvious priority of the designer(s) of the sheets, key prompts, which should be there are missing, such as for the different weathering agents that might operate on a feature, the different effects that these might have on a feature, and the different locations in which these might occur on a feature. Instead, we get generalized prompts for symptoms, agents, levels of alteration and levels of risk, appropriate action and the urgency of this, appropriate for a conservator or geoarchaeologist perhaps, but not for the general field archaeologist.

LOC recording systems

During field survey on island, LOC has attempted to resolve this conflict in two ways. Firstly we experimented with a taxonomic system analogous to that used in classifying animals and plants, with different levels of description standing in for the levels of classification—class, order, family, genus, species and so on; and secondly, with task specific (e.g. conservation) (LOC 2014a, appxs 4–5) and feature specific (*hare paēa*, *moai* and petroglyph) prompts (**Appx 8**; LOC 2014a, appx 5; LOC 2014b, fig. 1). The taxonomic system failed. Like Ma’u Henua’s system, it too was unwieldy. You just cannot make a useful record of *ahu*, *hare paēa*, *taheta* and the many other very different features types encountered on Rapa Nui on the same sheet or sheets. Task specific and feature specific prompts, however, were manageable and, in terms of interpretatively useful data recorded, successful, and added significantly to our knowledge of the features they were used to record.

We suggest, therefore, the abandonment of attempts to produce a single sheet (or in Ma’u Henua’s case, three sheets) to fit all features and tasks, and the adoption—or at least exploration—instead of a series of feature specific sheets, based on feature morphology, rather than inferred feature use, and the needs of the particular survey, analogous to the cut, fill, structure, sample and skeleton sheets widely used in excavation (e.g. MoLAS 1994), but which will include, not just fields for physical description and “interpretation”, but fields for variables such as those referred to above for *taheta* and *hare paēa*, and for conservation, shown to be relevant to the particular feature and the survey task to be undertaken, and by which the data recorded can be sorted. **Table 1** gives a list of possible prompts for common types of Rapa Nui (stone) features. (For *taheta*, see LOC 2020, tab. 1).

Archaeological distributions on, and the interpretation of the prehistoric cultural environment of the Poike peninsula

As noted, there is an unambiguous correlation between the visible archaeology of the peninsula, its surface geology, areas of active and past erosion, areas of sediment catchment, areas disturbed by 20th-century arable farming and plantation, and areas heavily vegetated with long grass and *Lupinus*, and it seems likely that the recorded distribution of archaeological features on it is a reflection of these things, not prehistoric cultural choice. More than anywhere else on the island, original distributions of the former have been modified.

For the most part the surface of the Poike peninsula consists of oxidized silty-gravels, the in situ or transported detritus of deep-time weathering (**Figures 5 & 6**). On its northern slopes are scattered small numbers of weathering tors comprising rounded, sub-surface weathered flow lava boulders (**Figures 6.1–3 & A9.2.1 & 2.6**); on the steeper, sediment denuded slopes of

the peninsula's main peak, Maunā Puakatiki, and in the eroded badlands at its base are spreads deeply weathered lava bedrock; and on Maunā Parehe, Tea Tea and Vai A Heva outcrops of trachyte and around these, screes comprising trachyte boulders (**Figures 6.3–4, 6.6, & A9.3**). But nowhere are there the rocky lava fields that characterize adjoining parts of the island.

While always unstable, it is believed that its deeply weathered sediments began to be significantly eroded in the 13th-century when the peninsula was



Figure 5

The eroded badlands to the southeast of the Poike peninsula

deforested (Mieth & Bork 2005). By the late 19th-century, Western visitors described “sand, moved by the winds, encroaching on the vegetation, the depth of the edge being about 6 inches” (Cooke 1899, 697), and the great depth (already “9 feet”) at which archaeological remains on the southeast of the peninsula were to be found (Thomson 1891, 490). Today, 120 years later, badlands have developed in several places around the coast from which the weathered sediments have been stripped by sheet and gully erosion (**Figure 5**); the peninsula's cliffs are painted orange where its surface sediments have been washed over them; active terracettes (**Figure 6.5–6**) and slumps (**Figure 6.7**) on vegetated slopes demonstrate the ongoing downhill movement of the sediments comprising them; and gentle slopes are mantled, and topographic hollows filled to overflowing, with colluvium (**Figure 6.8**).

This combination of original surface geology and later geomorphological modification has impacted upon the visible archaeological record of the peninsula in three and—most probably—four ways.

The natural versus cultural distribution of stone and stone features on the peninsula

The majority of *taheta* on the peninsula are in, or at least proximate to, in situ rock outcrops, and hence their distribution, which with just a handful of exceptions is focused on the northern part of the peninsula (**Figure 7**), where most in situ rock outcrops/ exposures occur. The same

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is true for rock art (Lee 1992, 45), with only one example (LPS_105) (**Figures 2.2 & 8**, bottom left), occurring outside the northern part of the peninsula (Lee 1992, fig. 4.39). These are not cultural, but geological distributions.

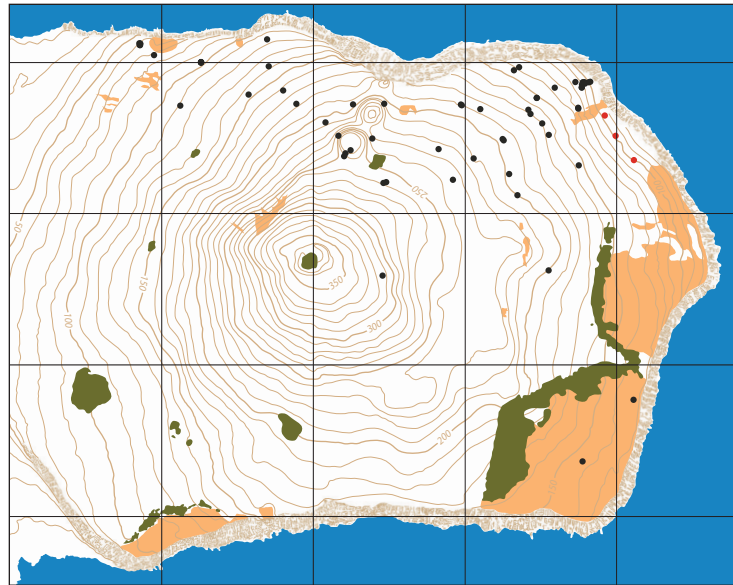


Figure 7

The distribution of taheta on the peninsula. Red dots mark sites surveyed by Haoa, which LOC was unable to relocate owing to later vegetation (Lupinus) growth (updated 2020)

Also probably geologically rather than culturally determined, is the absence of features such as built *manavai*, which require large numbers of stones (Hunt & Lipo 2011, 40–41, fig. 3.3) (both Haoa and ourselves have recorded man-made depressions, which may have performed the same function—e.g. LPS_145 and LPS_186)(**Figure 9.1**), and the incompleteness of many surviving structures—particularly *ahu* (e.g. LPS_114 [M15], LPS_241 [M45] and LPS_244 [M62]) (**Figures 9.4 & A9.4.7–8**), of which some are described as “under construction” (e.g. Englert 1974, 268, site 147; Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinali unpub.), but which, in an environment where stone was in short supply, might equally well have been stripped of stones for use elsewhere. As in many places on the island, the reuse/ dispersal of broken and whole *pu paenga* from *hare paenga* (of which on the peninsula we know of only one complete and one incomplete foundation, and only one whole and a few partial pavements) (LPS_154, LPS_197, LPS_200, LPS_233, LPS_264) (**Figures 2.5–6 & 9.3**), shows the willingness of the prehistoric occupants of Poike to do just this. Haoa’s team photographed over 70 (LPS_001, LPS_175 and LPS_194), enough for perhaps three additional houses (**Figure 9.2**; LOC 2016, fig. 56).

Figure 6

Poike geology and geomorphology. 1–2: flow lava outcrops standing proud of the deeply weathered and eroded surface of the peninsula (1=LPS_150); 3: trachyte bedrock (Vai a Heva); 4: taheta LPS_163 in trachyte scree below Maunā Tea Tea; 5–6: terracettes on the sides of Maunā Vai a Heva and Tea Tea; 7: sediment slumping below Ahu Riki Riki; 8: colluvium in a hollow half way up Maunā Puakatiki

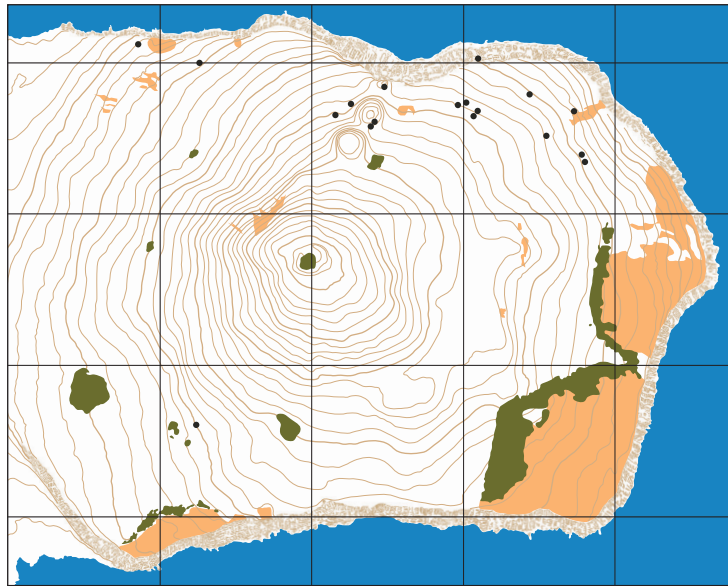


Figure 8

The distribution of known figurative rock art

Erosion and sedimentation

An even greater impact, however, has been wrought on the visible archaeological record of the peninsula by erosion, firstly because it has undermined and destroyed sites and secondly, because it has buried them (LOC 2016). The extent and location of erosion and colluvial deposition is determined by a combination of slope, run off and sediment type. To work out which areas could have been or are likely to have buried on Poike, it is necessary only to measure the slopes where it is known to occur and locate such areas in the field or on a map. On Poike, we estimate that significant depths of colluvium have settled on slopes of around 7° (12.5%) or less and slopes of these gradients on the peninsula are mostly devoid of visible earthfast archaeology, such as houses (**Figure 10**), *umu* and most *taheta*, while there is abundant evidence in standing sections through colluvium and the sediments underlying this (LPS_139–140) in and around the deeply eroded badlands, and in lag deposits on the surfaces of these, of currently and formerly buried archaeology (**Figure 11**). Currently stable areas from which sediment might have been disturbed or lost in the past are more difficult to identify but in many cases can be identified in now apparently stable erosional landforms (terraces, gullies, slumping). LOC has also recorded what is best interpreted as a land-slipped house (LPS_083)(LOC 2016, 35–37, fig. 40) and other features, which, because of their structural disaggregation, partly through robbery but also land slippage, remain wholly unidentifiable. But in many places, as noted above, sediment erosion and the destruction of associated archaeology is ongoing. Over four years we have tracked the ongoing collapse of pedestalled Ahu Viri Viri o Tuki (LPS_M02), in the peninsula's eastern badlands, while

Figure 9

Stone robbing and re-use. 1: unlined manavai or quarry pit LPS_145; 2: re-used pu paenga in the mouth of an enhanced cave (LPS_194); 3: on the same site, three in situ pu paenga, all that remain of hare paenga LPS_197; 4: unfinished or, more likely, "robbed" ahu LPS_114



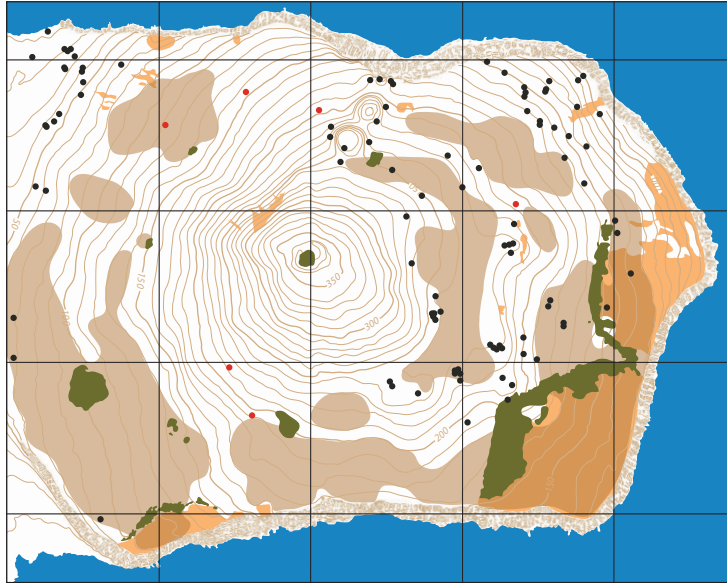


Figure 10

There is a clear correlation between areas of probable colluvial deposition (brown) and "casas" recorded by Haoa (black dots) (after Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinalli unpub., fig. 35) and additional hare paenga foundations and pavements recorded by LOC (red dots)

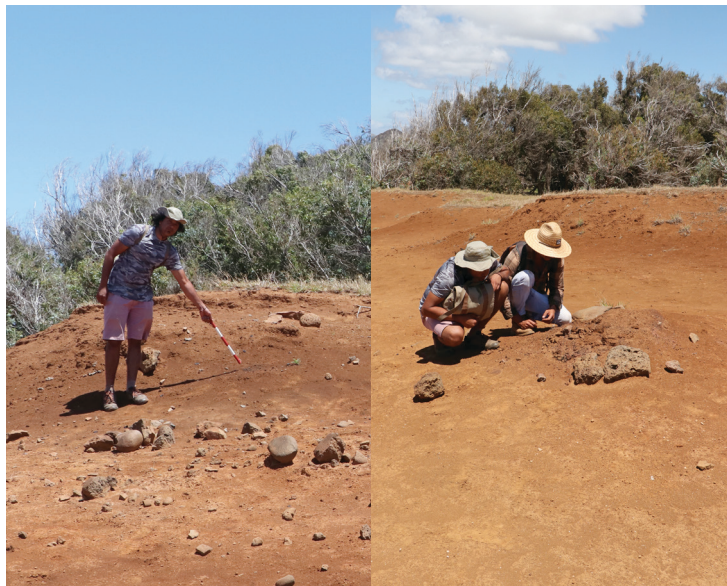


Figure 11

*Formerly buried burnt features (LPS_139 and LPS_140) revealed by the erosion of colluvium at the edge of the peninsula's southeastern badlands (**Figure 5**)*

rotational slumping of vegetated slopes is drawing dangerously close to the Ahu Riki Riki complex (LPS_M45) (**Figures 1, 6.7 & A9.1**). Three or four other *ahu* mapped by early workers on the south coast of the peninsula (Thomson 1891, pl. XII, sites 39–40; Lavachery 1935, sites L75–77) (**Figure 1**) have long since disappeared. What else has been buried, and what else disappeared forever, we of course do not know.

Recent arable agriculture

Dating from the later 1960s, when the concentration of the Rapanui within Haja Roa ended, recent but now disused arable land on the peninsula is characterized by surface ridge-and-furrow (**Figures 12–14**), thought to be created by ploughing with a non-reversible plough. Crops grown at this time



Figure 12

Modern ridge and furrow to the east of Maŋa Tea Tea

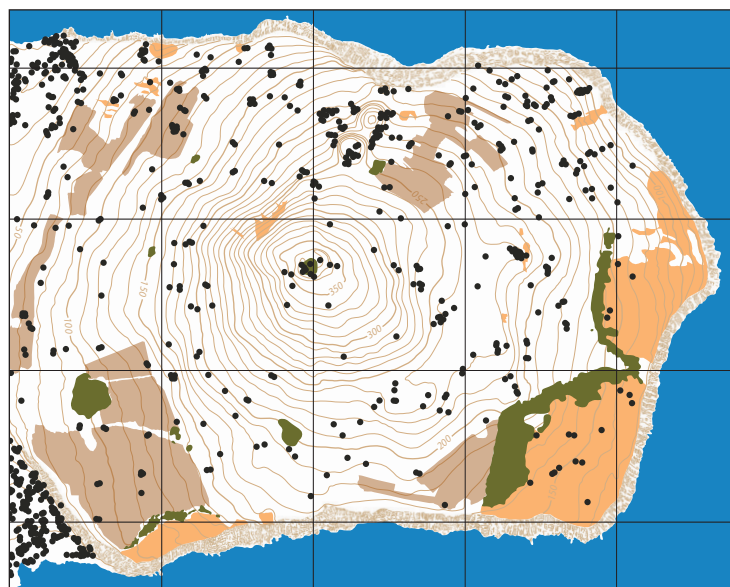


Figure 13

*Ridge and furrow on Poike with archaeological sites recorded by the University of Chile. The features recorded in the ploughland to the east of Maŋa Tea Tea and Vai a Heva are either on islands within the ploughland (LPS_184) or comprise loose boulders (e.g. LPS_183 & LPS_183); many of those in the ploughland to the west also comprise loose boulders but they also include the earthfast remains of a hare paenga (LPS_154) (see **Figure 14**, overleaf)*



Figure 14

Features in and of the ridge and furrow. 1-2: taheta LPS_184 moved onto a rocky island within it; 3: partial hare paenga pavement LPS_154; 4: cairn LPS_154; 5-6: nearby spread of moved stone LPS_220—including taheta LPS_218

reportedly include maize, sweet potato, taro and sugar cane (Hunt & Lipo 2011, 51; Bicky Nahoe pers. comm.). The extent of the impact of this on the archaeology of the peninsula is uncertain because ploughing was often focused in areas of level and gently sloping ground, which were susceptible to colluvial deposition (cf. **Figure 10**), and it is not always clear to which mechanism damage to—or the absence of—archaeology should be attributed. In places, however, the prehistoric land surface and its archaeology is level with or stands proud of the ridge and furrow. In these locations ploughing stopped at, skirted or in some case continued across it and here there is evidence for the recent movement of stone in the form of accumulations of out of situ boulders—including two with *taheta* in them (LPS_184 and LPS_218)—both proximate to the ridge and furrow (**Figure 14.1–2 & 6–7**) and in the furrows. Finally, there is a close correspondence between areas of ridge-and-furrow, and gaps in our archaeological distributions (**Figure 13**). It seems reasonable therefore to postulate a causal relationship between the two.

Modern vegetation

Finally, the acquisition of a complete record is made impossible by the vegetation cover, long scrubby grass, *Lupinus*, and, around the two most extensive badlands and in smaller stands elsewhere, *Eucalyptus* (e.g. LOC 2016, fig. 2). In many places, the surveyor—even when provided with an accurate grid reference—has to search hard for features (**Figure 7**, red dots) and it is certain that in such circumstances some data on their form and relationships will be missed. From a distance, a rock garden/stone mulch looks like a meadow. Features recorded by LOC in 2010 and 2016 have been enveloped in *Lupinus* and are now more or less inaccessible (e.g. LPS_099 & LPS_239) (**Figures 2.3 & 16**).

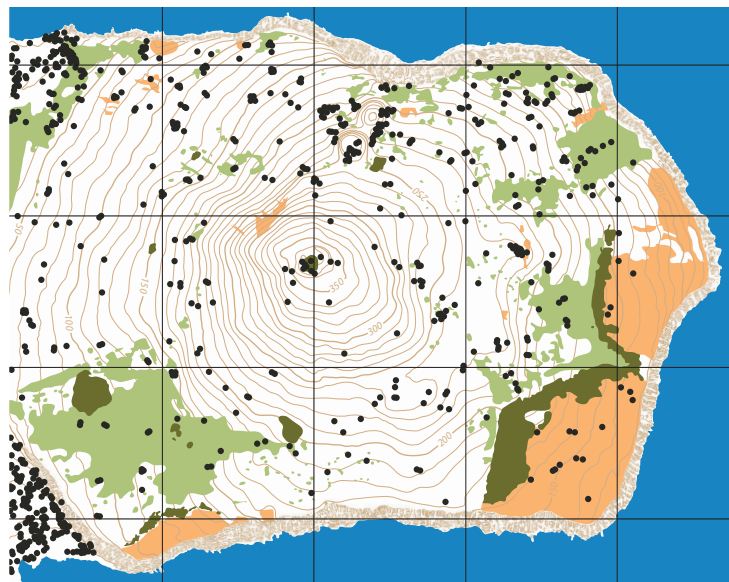


Figure 15

Lupinus (light green) (after Google Earth 2018) and *Eucalyptus* (dark green) with archaeological sites recorded by the University of Chile. The areas of *Eucalyptus*, which were extant at the time of the University of Chile survey, are devoid of visible archaeology



Figure 16

Possible ahu LPS_239 (M61) in 2018 and 2017

For the reasons outlined above, it is impossible to obtain a full and accurate record of the archaeology of the peninsula.

In the area of the peninsula surveyed by Haoa's team, Meza and Haoa distinguish four discrete settlement complexes with ceremonial-religious associations, three of which are associated with *ahu* and one with an *ahu*, Ana o Keke (the Cave of the Virgins) and several other petroglyph sites, which they interpret as a "celestial" zone (Meza Marchant & Haoa Cardinali unpub.). In the same area, Vargas *et al.* also distinguish four such complexes, albeit quite different ones. These include three associated with *ahu* or other sites of a ceremonial-religious type and one, which "resembles the characteristic

villages located in front of image ahu... but is not in direct spatial association with an ahu". From these, they infer, on the one hand, a difference between settlement patterns in different geographical locations, similar to one identified by them in other parts of the island, and on the other, a sparser occupation than in other parts of the island. They also highlight two sites, one with a large number of shallow *taheta* (LPS_M34) and one, which falls within Meza and Haoa's Ana o Keke complex, with a large number of petroglyphs depicting fishing hooks (LPS_M51), which they say are without residential associations, and hypothesise to be of a ceremonial religious nature. For Poike generally, they also remark three distinct *ahu* morphologies (Vargas *et al.* 1990, 61–64; Vargas *et al.* 2006, 355–58). Both also count the numbers of different feature types within their survey areas (albeit in ways that seem designed to be impenetrable).

But in the light of the foregoing, of what use are these observations and—more importantly—the interpretations based on them? The answer is very simple: for the curator, who needs to know where sites are in order to manage, conserve and present them, very useful indeed; for the interpretative archaeologist looking for meaning, not useful at all.

This does not mean, however, that survey on Poike is pointless for the interpretative archaeologist, and should only be conducted in the interests of conservation and management. Everything said above about the potential of Poike's archaeology for the understanding of the Rapa Nui cultural complex still holds good. But survey there needs to be focused on those things likely to yield a meaningful return in terms of interpretable data and to identify these successfully it is necessary that we fully understand its geological, geomorphological, recent agricultural and vegetational context. There are two ways we can achieve this. We can more carefully map those things that impact upon archaeological distributions on the peninsula and thereby better assess what in these can and cannot validly be compared. The viability of such an undertaking was checked in the field by LOC during this field season. And we can study aspects of its archaeology in which interpretation does not rest primarily on landscape distribution, and—in some cases—may be facilitated by the peculiar environmental conditions of (particularly erosion on) the peninsula. One such aspect already shown to be viable is the study of prehistoric sediments exposed by erosion (LOC 2018; Mieth & Bork 2005); another is the study of specific feature types, such as *taheta* (LOC 2020); and another, the study of specific prehistoric activities such as *moai* and *paenga* quarrying (for which there is abundant unstudied evidence in the vicinity of Maunja Vai a Heva, Tea Tea and Parehe) (e.g. LPS_133, LPS_228–30 & LPS_266) (**Figure A9.3**) and tool manufacture (LPS_263) (**Figure A9.4.6**)—and indeed stone use on the peninsula generally.

The 2019 LOC *taheta* survey

Taheta are hollows of a variety of shapes and sizes, which were deliberately carved into the living rock, loose boulders and—occasionally—artefactual stones (such as *moai*) across the island. The conventional interpretation of them is that they were containers for drinking water (e.g. Simpson 2009, 137), but many are too small (e.g. Brosnan *et al.* 2019, 28–30) or impractically shaped for such a role, and a range of other roles have been suggested for them, from divination using liquid reflection (Lee 1992, 162) to grinding basins or sharpening basins for adzes (Stevenson & Haoa Cardinali

2008, 26). But these suggestions, though not necessarily incorrect, are little more than guesses. Our primary aim in surveying them, therefore, was to generate the hard evidence upon which an interpretation could be based, and using this data, to attempt such an interpretation. Additional aims were: 1) the generation of a feature specific record a number of *taheta*, which would highlight the risk to them, and be of use to local archaeological curators in designing a conservation strategy for them; 2) to highlight the potential interpretative value of *taheta* and other, similarly understudied categories of Rapa Nui material culture; and 3) the development of a system of recording, which would facilitate their future study (LOC 2020, tab. 1), and provide a template for that of other categories of Rapa Nui material culture (**Table 1**).

Method

Taheta were located or (or in the case of features already located by the Haoa team) re-located by walkover survey and using hand held GPS. Discussions were conducted in the field in order to fix upon a viable system of classification and identify key metadata relevant to their interpretation to be incorporated into a prompt led recording sheet. The data garnered using this sheet was then entered into an excel database for sorting (LOC 2020, digital appx 1). A systematic photographic and a textual record of the locations, forms and archaeological and landscape contexts of *taheta* in the survey area was made. Since our ideas about what we needed to record developed through the survey, however, the range of data recorded grew and for the final 2019 database some early omissions—in particular those relating to classification—were added or modified from our and Haoa's photographs. For most *taheta*, the data finally recorded include a georeference, the eight feature-specific variables of potential interpretative value highlighted as worth recording above (p. 8), their state of preservation and any present or likely future threats to this.

Results

In total, LOC located and recorded 71 in 38 different locations, to which an additional three were added from Sonia Haoa's record. They are divisible on the basis of size and morphology into seven marginally overlapping yet distinguishable classes (**Figure 17**). Examples occur in flow lava and—occasionally—trachyte. A handful are mobile (e.g. LPS_193) and they occur in isolation, in association with *taheta* of the same and of different types, and in association with a wide range of other feature types (**Appx 4; Digital Appx. 1**).

Interpretative summary

None of the pre-existing interpretations for *taheta* can be sustained for them as a group, or—up to a point—as individual classes of *taheta*, on the basis of the data garnered by LOC during its survey on Poike. Many are far too small to hold significant quantities of water; their morphology differs from that of

Figure 17

Poike taheta. 1: class I (LPS_104); 2: class II (LPS_097); 3: class III (LPS_170 & LPS_255–58); 4: class IV (LPS_096); 5–6: class V (LPS_193 & LPS_116); 7: class VI (LPS_190); 8: class VIII (LPS_152). See also Figures 2, 6 & 14



known axe polissoirs on the island and known from other cultures; and they incorporate features such as sharp corners and base angles and have shapes, such as narrow rectangles, which would render them wholly inappropriate for roles such as drinking out of, grinding and mixing pigments. Nor (*contra* Vargas *et al.* 1990, 28–29) are large *taheta* primarily found on settlement sites and small *taheta* primarily found on isolated rock outcrops.

We can, however, make some interpretable generalizations about them. *Taheta* classes range from the apparently practical to the apparently impractical. On Poike, most classes of *taheta* occur on most types of site (in so far as the latter is in interpretable, given the peculiar preservation conditions there). They are recurrently associated with quarrying and petroglyphs. They are frequently associated with *taheta* of the same and *different* classes. The vast majority, irrespective of their size or class, are horizontal and would have retained liquid. They are mostly relatively shallow. In many, care has been taken to produce an even surface and many display labour intensive elaborations such as sharp angles and decoration.

Some of the foregoing no doubt reflect purely pragmatic choices. The recurrent association of *taheta* with quarrying, other *taheta* and petroglyphs, must at least in part related to a common requirement for stone. Likewise they may occur on a range of site types because useable stone was present on these sites. They may be shallow because the surface of the rocks on which they occur was easy to work (flow lava is more vesicular towards its surface). The recurrent association of *taheta* with quarrying, other *taheta* and petroglyphs, may be related to a need for temporary sources of drinking water in such locations, or the presence of people skilled in stone working at them. They may occur on a range of site types because they had a range of different roles, or because their role was not site specific.

Nonetheless, we perceive an evidential trend towards the non-functional, which, in the context of a ritually charged stone landscape of construction of the sort suggested by so much other stone working on the island, in particular that of *moai* and *pukao*, makes complete sense. For a more detailed discussion of these issues see LOC 2020.

Taheta conservation

Ongoing threats

Since most *taheta* on Poike are in rock outcrops or large boulders, they are less susceptible to sediment erosion and displacement, and to burial, than other categories of feature found there. But their positions in the landscape make them highly susceptible to sub-aerial weathering processes: in particular wetting and drying, heating and cooling (the dark colour of flow lava makes it particularly susceptible to this latter), lichen growth and abrasion by animal activity. For a handful of *taheta* carved through natural fissures in the rock (e.g. LPS_169), rooting by larger plants may also one day become a problem. All are also subject to geological unloading. The effect of all these process, however, except occasionally animal activity and plant rooting, is slow and their is little immediate threat to them.

Current state

Taheta on the peninsular mostly remain well preserved, their features, such as top and bottom angles, surface finish and the difference between worked and unworked stone, sharply defined (e.g. LPS_129 & LPS_163). On some, however, these features are less sharply defined indicating either that the rock

facies in which they are cut is more than usually susceptible to weathering, or, alternatively, that they have been exposed to weathering for longer or more severely (e.g. trachyte *taheta* LPS_116–117, which are exposed on the top of Maunā Vai a Heva) (**Figure 17.6**).

Recommendations

The only way to preserve Poike's *taheta* in the long term would be to bury them or remove them from the landscape altogether. For LOC, however, their value is as part of the wider landscape and we cannot recommend either of these two options. Instead we recommend their detailed recording, a process already begun by Haoa's and our surveys. Priorities for detailed recording include those that remain very well preserved, and those that are at greatest risk of degradation, because they are most exposed or in relatively weak rock facies.

Conclusion

Owing to the richness of its archaeology, survey on Rapa Nui is always rewarding but owing to the competing archaeological and community interests active there it is also always frustrating. This year's LOC survey was typical. All three parts of it were, in our view, useful because they honed our technique and added significantly to our understanding of the peninsula's archaeology, but in the end they were not what we set out to do, they were not what we agreed to do, and they were not what Ma'u Henua and STP wished us to do, and, in terms of systematic work, they were not what we could have done. Rapa Nui archaeology benefited, yes, but not anywhere near as much as it might have done. This is attributable to two things: the lack of a common archaeological goal and the withholding of proper vehicular access. For future fieldwork seasons, it is essential that these aspirational and practical problems be ironed out.

Obvious next steps for LOC, in collaboration with Ma'u Henua and STP, is the completion of the survey work left undone this year on Poike. We need to test the recording prompt sheets designed, we need more thoroughly to map the geomorphology of the peninsula and we need to complete the systematic recording of its *taheta*, using the prompt sheets (see LOC 2020). It is also desirable that gaps in Haoa's survey be filled in. Thereafter, we would wish either to return to our original plan, adapted in the light of this year's results, and/or—if considered useful or more pressing by Ma'u Henua and STP—take the lessons learned and apply them to survey elsewhere on the island. It would be a waste were Rapa Nui archaeology to lose LOC's collective and Rapa Nui specific archaeological knowledge and experience, which has already contributed, and we hope in the future will continue to contribute to, the understanding of the Rapa Nui past in a way that is useful both to the archaeological and the wider Rapa Nui community.

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Appendix 1: Memorandum of understanding between LOC and Ma'u Henua



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
between
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON (UCL INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY)
and
MA'U HENUA, RAPA NUI

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) establishes a framework within which co-operation may develop between Ma'u Henua and the UCL Institute of Archaeology. This will occur within the context of the regulations and policies of both parties and is subject to the availability of resources. This agreement is a general statement of a joint wish by the signatory parties for collaboration and knowledge exchange in the fields of archaeology and cultural heritage conservation and management of the Rapa Nui Park, to the benefit of the Rapa Nui local community and its heritage. UCL will make suggestions and undertake work, in the context of local community requests and needs. For UCL, the collaboration will be guided by the Director (Sue Hamilton) of the UCL Rapa Nui Landscapes of Construction Project (LOC). LOC has undertaken locally-agreed work across the island for over 10 years and it is on the basis of this that the following co-operation is suggested:

- i) **Archaeological rescue and protection plan(s).** Detailed assessment and recording of the state of conservation of archaeological features and sites is required to fully-inform priorities for the best use of Park resources for archaeology (for example, LOC's surveys of *ahu* landscapes and *hare paenga*).
- ii) Strategic proposals for Rapa Nui current **conservation priorities** (e.g. LOC's work on Poike's *ahu*).
- iii) **Capacity building.** Since its inception, LOC has trained Park employees, and Rapanui students in documenting and assessing the Park's archaeology. We would continue this and co-work with Rapa Nui archaeology graduates.
- iv) **Enhancement of Park provision to visitors.** For example, LOC has worked on visitor presentation proposals for Puna Pau, and the *Ara Moai*.
- v) Assistance to set up a co-ordinated **Ma'u Henua data platform for Rapa Nui's heritage documentation**, for Park management and research. The UCL Institute of Archaeology has major resources and expertise in heritage data platforms and GIS.
- vi) To identify and undertake **new research opportunities to enhance Rapa Nui's academic and world heritage profile** as dynamic and contributing to global heritage issues.

NOTESActivities

Specific actions and programmes associated with conservation and research on archaeological heritage will be discussed and agreed between the Parties to the MoU in advance, will adhere to the remits of the Park, and will only be executed once they have been validated by the relevant authorities (CAMN Rapa Nui and STP-CMN), and the proper permits obtained.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

IPR in any future collaboration remains the property of the contributing parties. -When a publication originates from one of the Parties, that Party shall acknowledge the other in any publication arising from activities governed by this Memorandum.

Event of Dispute

Any dispute that may arise in the execution, interpretation or application of the Agreement shall be resolved by trustful negotiation between the Parties.

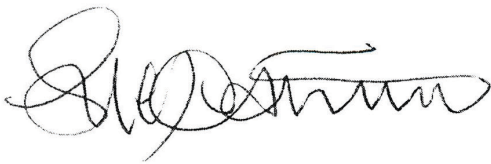
Date of the agreement

This Memorandum will come into force from the date of the signatures of the two Parties, will remain in force for five years, and will be **subject to review three years from the date of the signatures**. Any renewal shall be signed by an authorised representative of each Party.

Legality

UCL Institute of Archaeology and Ma'u Henua agree that the signing of this Memorandum does not entail any legal or financial obligation. The Memorandum consists only of a declaration of intent for collaboration in Rapa Nui heritage management in accordance with the terms detailed above.

Signed on behalf of the
UCL Institute of Archaeology

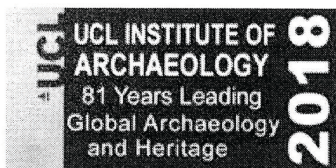


Professor Sue Hamilton
Director, LOC
Director, UCL Institute of Archaeology
31-34 Gordon Square
London
WC1H 0PY

Signed on behalf of Ma'u Henua, Rapa Nui



Camilo Rapu
Director Ma'u Huena



DATE: 05/02/2018

Appendix 2: Fieldwork proposals submitted by LOC to Ma'u Henua and STP Rapa Nui, 2019

Resumen del proyecto

El registro arqueológico de la península de Poike, publicado hasta ahora de manera parcial e inadecuada, se encuentra en riesgo debido a procesos erosivos. Es por ello que se hace imperante un registro acabado de la evidencia arqueológica de los diferentes periodos históricos de la zona, de modo de poder manejar de manera adecuada dicha evidencia y su potencial patrimonial a largo plazo y de manera sustentable. Con este fin, se propone un proyecto a realizarse en tres campañas, que involucre: 1) una evaluación de la naturaleza y dimensiones del riesgo por erosión del registro arqueológico de Poike; 2) la identificación de aquellas áreas de la península en donde la prospección arqueológica es viable para la obtención de información significativa; 3) la identificación dentro de estas áreas de zonas que se encuentran en mayor riesgo por erosión; 4) el diseño y ejecución de una estrategia de prospección adecuada a las condiciones de riesgo identificadas y que priorice aquellas zonas en mayor riesgo; y 5) la diseminación de los resultados de este proyecto con todos los agentes interesados en Poike: Ma'u Henua, STP, CONAF, MAPSE, la comunidad local, etc.

Relevancia del proyecto para la comunidad

Poike y su registro arqueológico son un recurso relevante para la comprensión del pasado cultural y ambiental de la comunidad Rapanui, así como un potencial recurso turístico, siendo un paisaje relativamente poco impactado por procesos sociales recientes, que debe ser apreciado y valorado hoy y por las generaciones futuras. Este proyecto apunta a preservar y resaltar el valor de esta península y su arqueología por medio de un registro que permita generar un plan de manejo adecuado que explote los potenciales de esta zona para la comunidad.

Problema

El registro arqueológico de la península de Poike, del cual contamos con una escasa y parcelada información publicada, se encuentra amenazada por procesos erosivos (Hamilton y Seager-Thomas 2018; LOC 2016). Los agentes interesados en esta zona son variados: arqueólogos, autoridades que manejan los recursos arqueológicos de la isla, la comunidad Rapanui en general, etc., todos ellos con diferentes preocupaciones e intereses.

En algunas áreas, la evidencia arqueológica ya ha sido destruida; en otras, posiblemente aún sobrevive, pero cubiertas por procesos de arrastre de suelo. Con el objetivo de proveer de un registro útil para todas las partes interesadas, se hace necesario: 1) producir un registro *completo* de la evidencia arqueológica visible; 2) incorporar en este registro información que sea útil para todas las partes interesadas; y 3) contextualizar esta información en base a aquello que es posible que exista pero que no es visible y aquello que probablemente existió pero que ha sido destruido.

Hipótesis

Ver Marco teórico.

Objetivos

El objetivo de este proyecto es identificar en qué zonas de Poike es posible que sobreviva evidencia arqueológica, y dónde, debido a los procesos erosivos, esta ha desaparecido. En las zonas en donde se encuentra evidencia arqueológica, el objetivo es generar un registro acabado que sea de utilidad a las diferentes partes interesadas.

Marco teórico

La península de Poike es una unidad topográfica bien definida y auto contenida. Rodeada de acantilados y con la geología volcánica más antigua de Rapa Nui, esta zona presenta una arqueología distintiva, así como procesos ambientales particulares, tanto en el pasado como en el presente. Esto hace de Poike una zona con parámetros bien definidos para estudiar a las comunidades pasadas de Rapa Nui y la historia de los procesos erosivos de los que vemos hoy sus consecuencias. Poike se encuentra fuera de los circuitos turísticos y ha sido menos interferida por los procesos de ocupación y construcción de la isla en tiempos recientes, incluyendo el impacto de la agricultura. Poike presenta un registro arqueológico similar al del resto de Rapa Nui, pero en un paisaje sin el impacto de caminos y edificios modernos, ni del turismo. Así, Poike puede servir para evaluar los múltiples factores que impactan en la erosión del paisaje de Rapa Nui y que afectan a la variedad del registro arqueológico. Igualmente importante, Poike se ve afectada por la que es quizás la erosión más severa de toda la isla, lo que hace urgente una evaluación de su impacto. Sin embargo, esta misma erosión ha dejado expuestas secciones de rasgos arqueológicos que de ser registrados y muestreados de manera adecuada, podrían otorgar importante información sobre la historia cultural y medioambiental de la isla.

El desafío entonces es generar y ejecutar una estrategia basada en una priorización del impacto de la erosión en la arqueología de la península, y que a la vez maximice la información disponible en un contexto de amenaza y riesgo de pérdida de la evidencia arqueológica. Una estrategia como esta entregará un caso de estudio útil para el estudio del impacto de los diferentes factores erosivos que actualmente afectan a Rapa Nui y su patrimonio.

La prospección propuesta generará un corpus de información de diferentes periodos que será facilitado a todos los agentes interesados, para elucidar los usos pasados de esta zona de la isla, sus amenazas presentes, y estrategias para la preservación de una zona relativamente poco impactada por procesos de modernización recientes, cuyo acceso está mejor controlado que otras áreas de la isla. Este trabajo entregará un mejor conocimiento de un 'microcosmos' de las actividades pasadas y presentes que operaron y afectaron a Rapa Nui.

Marco metodológico

La prospección se realizará en cuadrículas las que serán registradas por medio de transectas. Se tomarán notas de la evidencia arqueológica, así como fotografías de toda la evidencia arqueológica visible en Poike (tanto prehistórica como de la época de la compañía explotadora). Los rasgos arqueológicos serán numerados y registrados en fichas pro-forma, y luego agrupados en sitios también numerados. El registro escrito de los rasgos incluirá una descripción detallada de cada uno de ellos, una evaluación de estado de preservación, la naturaleza e inmediatez de las potenciales amenazas, su ubicación específica y la descripción del paisaje y la relación

con otros rasgos arqueológicos.

Durante los años 2 y 3, el registro fotográfico (en particular de Ahu Poike/ Riki Riki y el arte rupestre) será asistido por el uso de dron y de la técnica de Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) (Transformación de imágenes por reflectancia). Se identificarán también posibles áreas de muestreo para obtener información de las secuencias estratigráficas y cambios en la vegetación y en los patrones de erosión. Los permisos para la obtención de dichas muestras serán objeto de una solicitud independiente.

El trabajo hará referencia a otros registros existentes y disponibles. El registro *total* será hecho público (como un archivo en Internet, etc.).

Plan de trabajo

Año 1 (enero/febrero 2019)

- Reconocimiento preliminar del terreno y registro.
- Evaluación de los frentes de erosión.
- Registro inmediato y evaluación de cualquier rasgo/sitios expuestos en el frente erosivo.
- Identificación de secciones expuestas en el frente de erosión que puedan ser potencialmente muestreadas.
- Prospección general de la península para identificar y graficar las áreas y tipos rasgos en el paisaje que sean viables (y no viables) para la evaluación arqueológica.
- A partir de esto, seleccionar cuadrículas espaciales para ser prospectadas de manera sistemática durante los años 2 y 3.
- Dependiendo del tiempo disponible, registro de rasgos arqueológicos seleccionados preliminarmente.
- Informe preliminar de este trabajo a ser entregado durante el año 2019.

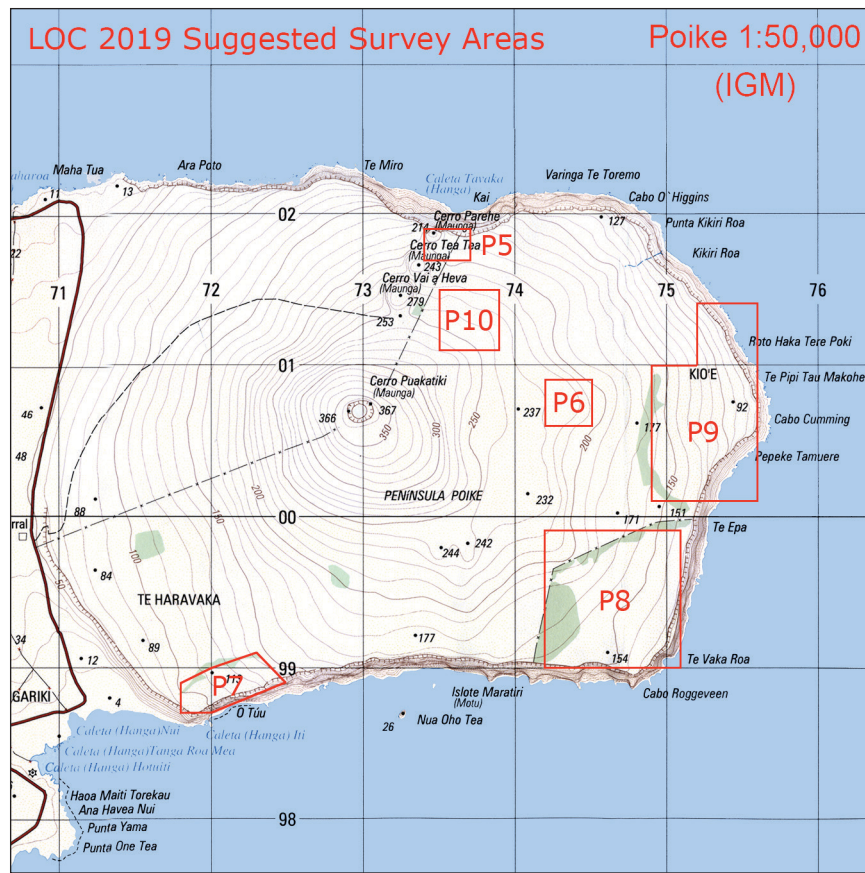
Año 2 (2020)

- Prospección de las cuadrículas espaciales seleccionadas durante el año 1.
- Registro por RTI y drones de sitios seleccionados.
- Informe preliminar del trabajo a ser entregado durante el año 2020.

Año 3 (2021)

- Prospección de las cuadrículas espaciales seleccionadas durante el año 1.
- Registro por RTI y drones de sitios seleccionados.
- Informe final con los resultados obtenidos durante los años 1, 2 y 3.

Appendix 3: Areas selected for future detailed survey



**Appendix 4: List of features registered on Poike by LOC up to
2020**

for details see Digital Appendix 1

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| LPS_M01 | LPS_025 | | | 675112 | 6999769 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | layer | colluvium/ sedimentation | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_026 | | | 675112 | 6999769 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | earthen feature | layer | none | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_027 | | | 675112 | 6999769 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | earthen feature | layer | none | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_031 | | | 675110 | 6999777 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | fill | deliberate fill | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_032 | | | 675110 | 6999777 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | layer/ fill | colluvium/ sedimentation | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_033 | | | 675102 | 6999763 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_034 | | | 675096 | 6999755 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | mound | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_035 | | | 675103 | 6999744 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | mound | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_038 | | | 675103 | 6999761 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | cut | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_039 | | | 675109 | 6999778 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A or B-horizon | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_040 | | | 675112 | 6999769 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A or B-horizon | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_042 | | | 675097 | 6999777 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | humic A-horizon | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------|
| LPS_M01 | LPS_046 | | | 675114 | 6999721 | | structureless stone | isolated (foreign—trachyte) | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | not classified |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_049 | | | 675110 | 6999775 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | fill | deliberate fill | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_050 | | | 675108 | 6999777 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural earthen feature | layer | colluvium | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_051 | | | 675111 | 6999766 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | stone structure | linear setting | ahu (rear wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_052 | | | 675108 | 6999777 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu (front wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_053 | | | 675155 | 6999734 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | stone structure | linear setting | ahu (front wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_054 | | | 675109 | 6999778 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural stone/ earthen feature | section | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_055 | | | 675155 | 6999727 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu (rear wall wing) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_056 | | | 675161 | 6999685 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | worked stone | sculpture | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_057 | | | 675108 | 6999767 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | layer | ahu (indeterminate) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_058 | | | 675112 | 6999771 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | natural stone/ earthen feature | section | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_059 | | | 675103 | 6999744 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| LPS_M01 | LPS_060 | | | 675109 | 699779 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_061 | | | 675123 | 6999765 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_062 | | | 675119 | 6999776 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | isolated (foreign—Puna Pau scoria) | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_063 | | LTS_165 | 675118 | 6999772 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_064 | | | 675102 | 6999763 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | scatter | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_065 | | | 675113 | 6999773 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | layer | laid surface | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M01 | LPS_066 | | | 675101 | 6999752 | Ahu Hati te Kohe | structureless stone | isolated | ahu (rear wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_029 | | | 675089 | 6999830 | Viri Viri o Tumu | natural earthen feature | layer | colluvium | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_037 | | | 675089 | 6999828 | Viri Viri o Tumu | natural earthen feature | fill | colluvium | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_043 | | | 675093 | 6999826 | Viri Viri o Tumu | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A or B-horizon | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_044 | | | 675089 | 6999830 | Viri Viri o Tumu | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A-horizon | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_045 | | | 675089 | 6999827 | Viri Viri o Tumu | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A or B-horizon | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|----------|----------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| LPS_M02 | LPS_067 | | | 675088 | 6999828 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | stone structure | layer (poro) | ahu pavement | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_068 | | | 67517190 | 6999825 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu (front wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_069 | | | 675091 | 6999823 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | structureless stone | fill | ahu (deliberate fill) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_070 | | | 675089 | 6999821 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu (side wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_071 | PK509 | | 675095 | 6999826 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | stone structure | | ahu (rear wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_071 | | | 675092 | 6999821 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | stone structure | raised curved setting | ahu (left and rear wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_072 | | | 675093 | 6999824 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_073 | | | 675094 | 6999827 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | structureless stone | fill | ahu (deliberate fill) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_074 | | | 675086 | 6999837 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | worked stone | dressed | paenja | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M02 | LPS_075 | | | 675093 | 6999824 | Viri Viri o Tumuu | natural earthen feature | mound | erosion feature | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M03 | LPS_036 | | | 675032 | 6999854 | | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | A or B-horizon | not classified |
| LPS_M03 | LPS_076 | | | 675027 | 6999849 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | |
| LPS_M03 | LPS_077 | | | 675031 | 6999850 | | natural earthen feature | mound | erosion feature | not classified |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------|
| LPS_M04 | LPS_082 | | | 674675 | 7001364 | | stone structure | sub-rectangular setting | cist | settlement |
| LPS_M04 | LPS_083 | | | 674691 | 7001371 | | structureless stone | scatter | hare paenga (ruined) | settlement |
| LPS_M04 | LPS_084 | | | 674656 | 7001382 | | stone structure | semi-circular setting | umu | settlement |
| LPS_M04 | LPS_085 | | | 674660 | 7001380 | | stone structure | semi-circular setting | hare oka | settlement |
| LPS_M04 | LPS_086 | | | 674651 | 7001412 | | structureless stone | scatter | none | settlement |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_087 | | | 674731 | 7001689 | | worked stone | dressed (?) in situ | unfinished paenga | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_088 | PK143 | LTS_151 | 674747 | 7001692 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_089 | PK0110 | | 674749 | 7001699 | | worked stone | dressed (?) in situ | unfinished paenga | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_090 | PK0112 | | 674782 | 7001668 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_091 | PK0110 | | 674731 | 7001682 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (remiru) | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_092 | PK0110 | | 674723 | 7001691 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (hook) | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_093 | PK0110 | | 674735 | 7001695 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (hook) | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_094 | PK144 | LTS_150 | 674746 | 7001698 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M05 | LPS_284 | | | | | | structureless stone | isolated (foreign—Rano Raraku tuff) | moai (?) | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_095 | | LTS_153 | 674770 | 7001831 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M06 | LPS_096 | | LTS_157 | 674777 | 7001864 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_097 | PK113 | LTS_155 | 674772 | 7001850 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_098 | | | 674859 | 7001709 | | stone structure | linear setting | indeterminate anthropogenic | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_099 | PK115 | LTS_159 | 674791 | 7001857 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_100 | PK120 | LTS_161 | 674826 | 7001869 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_101 | | | 674793 | 7001852 | | stone structure | linear setting | terrace | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_102 | PK487 | LTS_160 | 674815 | 7001866 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_103 | PK486 | LTS_158 | 674786 | 7001867 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_245 | | LTS_154 | 674770 | 7001831 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M06 | LPS_246 | PK488 | | 674779 | 7001859 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta or pu paerā | quarry |
| LPS_M07 | LPS_028 | | | 675077 | 6999628 | | natural earthen feature | layer | colluvium | not classified |
| LPS_M07 | LPS_030 | | | 675095 | 6999634 | | natural earthen feature | layer | colluvium | not classified |
| LPS_M07 | LPS_041 | | | 675077 | 6999628 | | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | humic A-horizon | not classified |
| LPS_M07 | LPS_047 | | | 675094 | 6999625 | | stone structure | rectangular setting | cist | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| LPS_M07 | LPS_048 | | | 675108 | 6999625 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | not classified |
| LPS_M08 | LPS_078 | | | 674824 | 6999844 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | not classified |
| LPS_M09 | LPS_079 | | | 674710 | 7000165 | | worked stone | dressed | pu paena | modern agricultural (?) |
| LPS_M10 | LPS_080 | | | 674935 | 6999884 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic/ erosion feature | not classified |
| LPS_M11 | LPS_081 | | | 674690 | 7000111 | | structureless stone | scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic | modern agricultural (?) |
| LPS_M12 | LPS_104 | | LTS_149 | 674728 | 7001868 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | none |
| LPS_M13 | LPS_001 | | | 674424 | 6999231 | | structureless stone | stone scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M13 | LPS_002 | | | 674397 | 6999193 | | structureless stone | stone scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M13 | LPS_003 | | | 674422 | 6999174 | | structureless stone | isolated stone | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M13 | LPS_004 | | | 674441 | 6999204 | | structureless stone | stone scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M14 | LPS_005 | | | 674800 | 6999397 | | structureless stone | stone scatter | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M14 | LPS_006 | PK551 | LTS_156 | 674775 | 6999366 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | none |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_114 | PK043 | | 673287 | 7001473 | Mauna Vai a Heva | stone structure | rectangular setting | ahu | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_115 | PK044 | | 673276 | 7001464 | Mauna Vai a Heva | worked stone | dressed | paena | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_116 | PK045 | LTS_121 | 673245 | 7001418 | Mauna Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M15 | LPS_117 | PK050 | LTS_120 | 673212 | 7001397 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_118 | PK039 | | 673259 | 7001401 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_119 | PK041 | | 673263 | 7001406 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M15 | LPS_120 | PK047 | | 673232 | 7001430 | Maunā Vai a Heva | stone structure | rectangular setting | indeterminate anthropogenic | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M16 | LPS_121 | | | 674237 | 7001929 | | worked stone | cut hollow | cup mark | not classified |
| LPS_M17 | LPS_122 | PK060 | LTS_140 | 674357 | 7001965 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M17 | LPS_123 | PK059 | | 674355 | 7001978 | | natural stone feature | void in stone | n/a | not classified |
| LPS_M18 | LPS_124 | PK088 | LTS_143 | 674473 | 7001763 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | settlement (?) |
| LPS_M18 | LPS_125 | | LTS_144 | 674473 | 7001763 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | settlement (?) |
| LPS_M18 | LPS_126 | | | 674473 | 7001763 | | worked stone | cut hollow | cup marks | settlement (?) |
| LPS_M18 | LPS_127 | | | 674489 | 7001751 | | stone structure | linear setting | indeterminate anthropogenic | settlement (?) |
| LPS_M19 | LPS_128 | PK079 | LTS_142 | 674432 | 7001657 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M19 | LPS_209 | PK083 | | 674437 | 7001682 | | natural stone feature | void in stone | n/a | quarry |
| LPS_M19 | LPS_210 | | LTS_141 | 674428 | 7001685 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M19 | LPS_211 | PK084 | | 674463 | 7001691 | | worked stone | cut hollow | cup marks | quarry |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| LPS_M19 | LPS_212 | PK080 | | 674433 | 7001660 | | stone structure | linear setting | indeterminate anthropogenic | quarry |
| LPS_M19 | LPS_213 | PK080 | | 674433 | 7001660 | | stone structure | J-shaped setting | indeterminate anthropogenic | quarry |
| LPS_M20 | LPS_129 | PK170 | LTS_131 | 673979 | 7001715 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M20 | LPS_130 | PK172 | | 673975 | 7001716 | | worked stone | cut lines | rock art (arc) | not classified |
| LPS_M20 | LPS_131 | PK174 | | 673979 | 7001717 | | worked stone | cut hollow | cup marks | not classified |
| LPS_M20 | LPS_132 | PK173 | | 673973 | 7001720 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art | not classified |
| LPS_M20 | LPS_248 | PK173 | LTS_130 | 673973 | 7001720 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_133 | PK267 | | 673429 | 7001615 | Vai Utu Roroa | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) | quarry |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_158 | PK271 | | 673396 | 7001595 | Mauna Tea Tea | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (komari) | quarry |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_159 | PK267 | | 673429 | 7001615 | Vai Utu Roroa | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (Make Make) | quarry |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_160 | PK267 | | 673429 | 7001615 | Vai Utu Roroa | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (remiru) | quarry |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_161 | PK267 | | 673429 | 7001615 | Vai Utu Roroa | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (frigate bird) | quarry |
| LPS_M21 | LPS_249 | PK267 | | 673429 | 7001615 | Vai Utu Roroa | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (eye) | quarry |
| LPS_M22 | LPS_135 | | LTS_112 | 672573 | 7001785 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | settlement |
| LPS_M22 | LPS_136 | | | 672573 | 7001785 | | stone structure | layer (poro) | hare paena pavement | settlement |
| LPS_M22 | LPS_137 | | | 672573 | 7001785 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | settlement |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|----------------------|
| LPS_M22 | LPS_148 | | | 672573 | 7001785 | | worked stone | dressed | pu paerua (hare paerua entrance stone) | settlement |
| LPS_M23 | LPS_105 | | | 672239 | 6999610 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (bird man) | isolated |
| LPS_M24 | LPS_138 | | | 672082 | 6998995 | | structureless stone | stone spread | out of situ cultural stone | not classified |
| LPS_M24 | LPS_139 | | | 672082 | 6998995 | | earthen feature | burnt deposit | umu (base of) | not classified |
| LPS_M25 | LPS_140 | | | 672202 | 6999020 | | structureless stone/ earthen feature | burnt deposit | crematorium | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M26 | LPS_141 | | | 672448 | 6999314 | | stone structure | semi-circular setting | umu | not classified |
| LPS_M26 | LPS_142 | | | 672448 | 6999314 | | earthen feature | mound | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M26 | LPS_143 | | | 672448 | 6999314 | | earthen feature | mound | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M27 | LPS_250 | | | 672463 | 6999669 | | structureless stone | spread (poro) | hare paerua pavement | settlement |
| LPS_M27 | LPS_251 | | | 672463 | 6999669 | | worked stone | dressed | pu paerua | settlement |
| LPS_M28 | LPS_144 | | | 672614 | 6999653 | | structureless stone | isolated (foreign) | indeterminate anthropogenic | agricultural |
| LPS_M28 | LPS_145 | | | 672614 | 6999653 | | earthen feature | cut hollow | manavai/ quarry | agricultural |
| LPS_M28 | LPS_146 | | | 672614 | 6999653 | | stone structure | circular setting | hare oka | agricultural |
| LPS_M29 | LPS_150 | | | 672123 | 7001711 | | structureless stone | stripped outcrop | quarry | quarry |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| LPS_M29 | LPS_151 | | | 672123 | 7001711 | | natural stone feature | void in stone | n/a | quarry |
| LPS_M29 | LPS_152 | | LTS_105 | 672123 | 7001711 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M29 | LPS_153 | | LTS_106 | 672123 | 7001711 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M30 | LPS_154 | | | 672041 | 7001566 | | stone structure | layer (poro) | hare paepa pavement | settlement |
| LPS_M30 | LPS_155 | | | 672041 | 7001566 | | structureless stone | pile | clearance (?) | modern agricultural (?) |
| LPS_M31 | LPS_157 | PK255 | | 673182 | 7001333 | | worked stone | statuary | moai | not classified |
| LPS_M32 | LPS_163 | | LTS_126 | 673488 | 7001750 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified (isolated) |
| LPS_M33 | LPS_164 | PK288 | | 673271 | 7001716 | | stone structure | linear setting | wall/ revetment | not classified |
| LPS_M33 | LPS_165 | PK290 | | 673265 | 7001727 | | stone structure | linear setting | wall/ revetment | not classified |
| LPS_M33 | LPS_166 | PK289 | LTS_122 | 673261 | 7001720 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M33 | LPS_167 | PK291 | | 673271 | 7001731 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (Make Make) | not classified |
| LPS_M33 | LPS_168 | PK292 | | 673256 | 7001740 | | stone structure | rectangular setting | cist | not classified |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_169 | | LTS_102 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_170 | | LTS_094 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_171 | | LTS_099 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M34 | LPS_172 | | | 671868 | 7002106 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (hook) | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_253 | | LTS_103 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_254 | | LTS_101 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_255 | | LTS_195 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_256 | | LTS_096 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_257 | | LTS_097 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_258 | | LTS_098 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_259 | | LTS_100 | 671855 | 7002125 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M34 | LPS_282 | | | | | | structureless stone | pile | indeterminate anthropogenic | quarry |
| LPS_M35 | LPS_173 | | LTS_104 | 671952 | 7002049 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M35 | LPS_174 | | | 671952 | 7002049 | | structureless stone | stripped outcrop | quarry | quarry |
| LPS_M35 | LPS_175 | | | | | | worked stone | dressed | pu paerā (pini) | not classified |
| LPS_M36 | LPS_242 | PK478 | | 673465 | 7001875 | Maunā Parehe | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M36 | LPS_247 | | | 673488 | 7001838 | Maunā Parehe | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (eye) | not classified |
| LPS_M37 | LPS_176 | | | 673610 | 7001874 | Ahu Motu Toremō Hiva | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | palm root casts | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M37 | LPS_177 | PK052 | | 673622 | 7001875 | Ahu Motu Toremo Hiiva | stone structure | raised linear | ahu (rear wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M37 | LPS_178 | PK052 | | 673622 | 7001875 | Ahu Motu Toremo Hiiva | stone structure | linear setting | ahu (rear wall foundation) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M37 | LPS_179 | | | 673653 | 7001873 | Ahu Motu Toremo Hiiva | natural earthen feature | buried soil horizon | palm root casts | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M37 | LPS_180 | PK053 | | 673625 | 7001840 | Ahu Motu Toremo Hiiva | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M37 | LPS_260 | PK052 | | 673628 | 7001871 | Ahu Motu Toremo Hiiva | stone structure | raised linear | ahu (front wall) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M39 | LPS_184 | PK221 | LTS_128 | 673826 | 7001425 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | agricultural |
| LPS_M39 | LPS_185 | PK219 | | 673603 | 7001539 | | structureless stone | spread | rock garden | agricultural |
| LPS_M39 | LPS_186 | PK220 | | 673634 | 7001493 | | structureless stone | cut hollow | manavai/ quarry | agricultural |
| LPS_M40 | LPS_187 | PK223 | | 673912 | 7001369 | | structureless stone | isolated (foreign—trachyte) | paenja (?) | not classified |
| LPS_M40 | LPS_188 | PK222 | | 673903 | 7001364 | | natural stone feature | cave | n/a | not classified |
| LPS_M41 | LPS_189 | | | 674094 | 7001408 | | earthen feature | raised bowl | CEIP pond | modern agricultural |
| LPS_M41 | LPS_190 | PK232 | LTS_132 | 674057 | 7001363 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M42 | LPS_191 | PK252 | LTS_129 | 673920 | 7001223 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | agricultural |
| LPS_M42 | LPS_192 | | | 673920 | 7001223 | | structureless stone | spread | rock garden | agricultural |
| LPS_M43 | LPS_193 | PK243 | LTS_137 | 674291 | 7001261 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | settlement |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M43 | LPS_194 | PK239 | | 674313 | 7001272 | | stone structure | modified cave | | settlement |
| LPS_M43 | LPS_195 | | | 674313 | 7001272 | | stone structure | layer (curbed rect-angular) | pavement | settlement |
| LPS_M43 | LPS_196 | | | 674388 | 7001187 | | earthen feature | raised bowl | CEIP pond | modern agricultural |
| LPS_M44 | LPS_197 | | | 674353 | 7001045 | | stone structure | curved setting | hare paenga foundation | settlement |
| LPS_M44 | LPS_198 | | LTS_139 | 674346 | 7001121 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | settlement |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_199 | PK324 | | 674323 | 7000765 | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta (?) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_200 | PK355 | | 674335 | 7000786 | Ahu Riki Riki | stone structure | elliptical setting | hare paenga | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_201 | | | | | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_202 | | | | | Ahu Riki Riki | structureless stone | isolated (foreign—Rano Raraku tuff) | moai/ paenga | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_203 | PK345 | | 674350 | 7000723 | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_204 | PK315 | | 674382 | 7000736 | Ahu Riki Riki | stone structure | raised linear setting | wall | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_205 | PK317 | | 674378 | 7000728 | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_206 | PK337 | | 674343 | 7000758 | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | LPS_241 | PK321 | | 674341 | 7000763 | Ahu Riki Riki | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M45 | | PK315 | | 674382 | 7000736 | Ahu Riki Riki | worked stone | cut hollow(s) | cup marks | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| LPS_M46 | LPS_261 | PK635 | LTS_152 | 674750 | 7001318 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M47 | LPS_207 | PK091 | LTS_148 | 674591 | 7001830 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M48 | LPS_208 | PK062 | LTS_138 | 674323 | 7001945 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M49 | LPS_216 | PK213 | LTS_136 | 674255 | 7001483 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M49 | LPS_217 | PK214 | | 674255 | 7001477 | | stone structure | linear setting | wall | not classified |
| LPS_M49 | LPS_218 | PK216 | LTS_134 | 674248 | 7001491 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M49 | LPS_219 | | | | | | worked stone | cut hollow | pu paena (?) | not classified |
| LPS_M49 | LPS_220 | PK215 | | 674266 | 7001492 | | structureless stone | spread | clearance (?) | modern agricultural (?) |
| LPS_M50 | LPS_221 | PK188 | LTS_147 | 674552 | 7001519 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M50 | LPS_222 | | | 674555 | 7001522 | | worked stone | cut hollow | grindstone | not classified |
| LPS_M50 | LPS_223 | PK191 | | 674569 | 7001527 | | stone structure | curved setting | pavement (edge?) | not classified |
| LPS_M51 | LPS_214 | PK100 | LTS_145 | 674509 | 7001594 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M51 | LPS_215 | PK095 | | 674506 | 7001592 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (hook) | isolated |
| LPS_M52 | LPS_224 | PK024 | | 674268 | 7001756 | | worked stone | cut hollow(s) | cup marks | isolated |
| LPS_M53 | LPS_225 | PK178 | LTS_133 | 674101 | 7001689 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | agricultural |
| LPS_M53 | LPS_226 | | | 674101 | 7001689 | | structureless stone | spread | rock garden | agricultural |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| LPS_M54 | LPS_227 | PK405 | LTS_124 | 673456 | 7000591 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M55 | LPS_228 | | | 673167 | 7001444 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) | quarry |
| LPS_M55 | LPS_229 | | | 673167 | 7001444 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) (?) | quarry |
| LPS_M55 | LPS_230 | | | 673167 | 7001444 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) (?) | quarry |
| LPS_M55 | LPS_231 | | LTS_118 | 673165 | 7001513 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M56 | LPS_232 | PK434 | | 674277 | 7000138 | | worked stone | cut hollow(s) | polisoir | settlement |
| LPS_M56 | LPS_233 | | | 674190 | 7000144 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | settlement |
| LPS_M57 | LPS_234 | | | 673294 | 7001708 | Maunā Tea Tea | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) | quarry |
| LPS_M57 | LPS_235 | | | 673294 | 7001708 | Maunā Tea Tea | worked stone | cut hollow | quarry (bay) | quarry |
| LPS_M58 | LPS_162 | | | 672440 | 7001642 | Maunā Tea Tea | natural stone feature | pseudo moai rough-out | n/a | quarry |
| LPS_M58 | LPS_236 | | | 673440 | 7001642 | Maunā Tea Tea | structureless stone | wedging | quarry | quarry |
| LPS_M59 | LPS_266 | | | 673306 | 7001527 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | scatter | utilized scatter | quarry |
| LPS_M60 | LPS_237 | PK036 | LTS_119 | 673203 | 7001378 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M60 | LPS_238 | | | 673203 | 7001405 | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | cut figure | modern graffiti | not classified |
| LPS_M61 | LPS_149 | PK262 | | 674551 | 7000655 | | worked stone | statuary | moai | ceremonial-religious |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| LPS_M61 | LPS_239 | PK261 | | 674551 | 7000655 | | stone structure | raised setting | ahu (?) | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M61 | LPS_240 | PK264 | LTS_146 | 674551 | 7000626 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M62 | LPS_244 | PK196 | | 674801 | 7001361 | | stone structure | raised linear setting | ahu | ahu |
| LPS_M63 | LPS_263 | | | 673685 | 7001703 | | structureless stone | scatter | debitage | tool manufacturing site |
| LPS_M64 | LPS_264 | | | 673055 | 7001665 | | stone structure | layer (poro crescentic) | hare paenja pavement | settlement |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_106 | | LTS_107 | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_107 | | LTS_108 | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_108 | | LTS_111 | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_109 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone | cut figure | rock art (turtle) | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_110 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | structureless stone | stripped outcrop | quarry | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_111 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone (?) | cut hollow (?) | cup mark (?) | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_181 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_170 | | LTS_110 | 672259 | 7001996 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_171 | | LTS_109 | 672259 | 7001996 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | quarry |
| LPS_M65 | LPS_172 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | stone structure | linear setting | avaŋa/ hare moa | quarry |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|-----------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| LPS_M65 | LPS_173 | | | 672260 | 7001999 | | worked stone | dressed | pu paepa (x2) | quarry |
| LPS_M66 | LPS_112 | | | 672695 | 7002150 | | stone structure | raised rectangular | ahu | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M66 | LPS_113 | | LTS_113 | 672695 | 7002150 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M66 | LPS_147 | | | 672695 | 7002150 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | ceremonial-religious |
| LPS_M67 | LPS_281 | | LTS_114 | 672706 | 7001981 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M67 | LPS_262 | | | 672932 | 7001315 | | stone structure | raised rectangular | avaŋa/ hare moa | not classified |
| LPS_M68 | LPS_243 | PK157 | LTS_163 | 674995 | 7001515 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M69 | LPS_267 | PK156 | LTS_162 | 674921 | 7001647 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M70 | LPS_268 | PK160 | LTS_164 | 675115 | 7001352 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified |
| LPS_M71 | LPS_182 | PK365 | LTS_125 | 673462 | 7001202 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M71 | LPS_183 | PK364 | LTS_127 | 673480 | 7001207 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M72 | LPS_134 | PK005 | LTS_123 | 673378 | 7001495 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | isolated |
| LPS_M73 | LPS_269 | | | 672331 | 7002031 | | structureless stone | stripped outcrop | quarry | quarry |
| LPS_M73 | | | | 672331 | 7002031 | | worked stone | scatter | debitage | tool manufacturing site |
| LPS_M74 | LPS_274 | | | 672085 | 7001864 | | structureless stone | spread | avaŋa/ hare moa | not classified |

| LOC site no | LOC feature no | Haoa no (2016) | LOC taheta (2020) | Easting | Northing | Site name | Feature/ context type | Feature/ context sub-type | Feature interpretative class | Indicated site type |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------|----------|------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| LPS_M74 | LPS_275 | | | 672078 | 7001863 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | not classified |
| LPS_M75 | LPS_276 | | | 672207 | 7002100 | | stone structure | linear setting | ahu (?) | ceremonial-religious (?) |
| LPS_M76 | LPS_277 | | | 672898 | 7001920 | | stone structure | circular setting | umu | not classified |
| LPS_M76 | LPS_283 | | | 672898 | 7001920 | | structureless stone | spread | indeterminate anthropogenic | not classified |
| LPS_M77 | LPS_278 | | LTS_117 | 673080 | 7001601 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta (class I) | not classified (isolated) |
| LPS_M78 | LPS_279 | | LTS_116 | 672888 | 7001724 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified (isolated) |
| LPS_M79 | LPS_280 | | LTS_115 | 672801 | 7001811 | | worked stone | cut hollow | taheta | not classified (isolated) |
| LPS_M80 | | yes | | 674025 | 7001732 | | worked stone | cut lines | rock art | quarry |
| LPS_M80 | | yes | | 674025 | 7001732 | | worked stone | dressed | pu paena (?) | quarry |
| LPS_M81 | | | | | | Maunā Vai a Heva | worked stone | scatter | utilized scatter | quarry |
| LPS_M82 | LPS_285 | | | | | Maunā Pukatiki | worked stone | statuary | moai | not classified (isolated) |
| LPS_M84 | LPS_252 | | | 672452 | 7000038 | | structureless stone | upper fill | pipe trench | modern agricultural |

Appendix 5: Ma'u Henua site recording sheet



FICHA DE DOCUMENTACIÓN Y DIAGNÓSTICO DE COMPLEJO ARQUEOLÓGICO

| | | | | |
|---------------|--|----------|-----------|--|
| Complejo | | | Cuadrante | |
| Cód. Topónimo | | Topónimo | | |

1. Localización e Identificación

1.1. Contexto Geográfico

| | | |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Región | Provincia | Comuna |
| Valparaíso | Isla de Pascua | Isla de Pascua |
| Territorio | | |

| | | |
|--|---------|--------|
| Coordenadas UTM / Punto Central | Altitud | Acceso |
| E N Datum WGS84 Huso 12S Marca / Modelo Garmin map62s GPS | msnm | |

| | | |
|----------|----------|-------------|
| Geoforma | Topónimo | Orientación |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

| Delimitación y señalización | Protección | Acceso | Señalización |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conaf <input type="checkbox"/> Privado <input type="checkbox"/> Público | Inmediato / Lejano <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistórico <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pipi Horeko <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Histórico <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Cerca <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pirca <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pipi Horeko | Inmediato / Lejano <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> No marcado <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Camino <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Huella <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Camino asfaltado <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Sendero animal <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Otro | Inmediato / Lejano <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Vial <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Arqueológica |

1.2. Contexto Ambiental

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| Sector | Relación con la costa | Pendiente línea de costa | Composición de la costa |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Uta <input type="checkbox"/> Tai | Distancia de la línea de marea _____ m Altura de nivel de mar _____ m Pendiente de línea de costa _____ | <input type="checkbox"/> 0 a 20° <input type="checkbox"/> 20 a 45° <input type="checkbox"/> 45 a 60° <input type="checkbox"/> 60 a 90° | <input type="checkbox"/> Arena <input type="checkbox"/> Tierra <input type="checkbox"/> Afloramiento rocoso <input type="checkbox"/> Bolones <input type="checkbox"/> Bolones y bloques <input type="checkbox"/> Bloques |

| Elementos geomorfológicos Tai | Elementos geomorfológicos Uta | | Relieve específico |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cono <input type="checkbox"/> Volcán <input type="checkbox"/> Ladera de cráter <input type="checkbox"/> Acantilado <input type="checkbox"/> Ava <input type="checkbox"/> Puku <input type="checkbox"/> Cordón de puku <input type="checkbox"/> Papa <input type="checkbox"/> Hanga <input type="checkbox"/> Motu <input type="checkbox"/> Cueva costera <input type="checkbox"/> Caverna <input type="checkbox"/> Karava <input type="checkbox"/> Playa temporal <input type="checkbox"/> Playa permanente <input type="checkbox"/> Pozos de agua <input type="checkbox"/> Puna vai <input type="checkbox"/> otro | <input type="checkbox"/> Cono <input type="checkbox"/> Volcán <input type="checkbox"/> Ladera de volcán <input type="checkbox"/> Interior de cráter <input type="checkbox"/> Borde superior de cráter <input type="checkbox"/> Puna vai <input type="checkbox"/> Borde de laguna <input type="checkbox"/> Ava (interior) <input type="checkbox"/> Ava (borde) <input type="checkbox"/> Ava (ladera interior) <input type="checkbox"/> Cárcava <input type="checkbox"/> Puku | <input type="checkbox"/> Cordón de puku <input type="checkbox"/> Papa <input type="checkbox"/> Caverna <input type="checkbox"/> Karava <input type="checkbox"/> Pozos de agua <input type="checkbox"/> Explanada baja <input type="checkbox"/> Explanada alta <input type="checkbox"/> Hondonada <input type="checkbox"/> Piedemonte <input type="checkbox"/> Media ladera <input type="checkbox"/> Cima de monte <input type="checkbox"/> otro | <input type="checkbox"/> plano horizontal <input type="checkbox"/> plano inclinado leve (0 a 20°) <input type="checkbox"/> plano inclinado medio (20 a 45°) <input type="checkbox"/> plano inclinado alto (+ 45°) <input type="checkbox"/> monticular <input type="checkbox"/> hondonada <input type="checkbox"/> sinuoso <input type="checkbox"/> otro |
| | | | Visibilidad Entorno <input type="checkbox"/> alta (+ 180°) <input type="checkbox"/> media (180° a 190°) <input type="checkbox"/> baja (- 90°) <input type="checkbox"/> nula (0°) |

| Uso de suelo | Curso de aguas | Vegetación | | |
|---|--|------------|---|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pradera ganadera <input type="checkbox"/> Forestal <input type="checkbox"/> Terreno de cultivo <input type="checkbox"/> Turismo <input type="checkbox"/> Natural <input type="checkbox"/> Incendio <input type="checkbox"/> otro | Inmediato / Lejano <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Curso de aguas lluvias <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Empozamiento <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Pozo de agua <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Otro | Tipo | Distribución | Cobertura (%) |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> dispersa <input type="checkbox"/> nucleada <input type="checkbox"/> continua | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> dispersa <input type="checkbox"/> nucleada <input type="checkbox"/> continua | |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> dispersa <input type="checkbox"/> nucleada <input type="checkbox"/> continua | |

1.3. Contexto de Intervenciones

| Intervenciones previas a 1960 | Intervenciones modernas (1960 a 2000) | Intervenciones recientes (2000 a actualidad) |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pirca <input type="checkbox"/> Construcción estanque de agua <input type="checkbox"/> Construcción bebedero <input type="checkbox"/> Rehabilitación/reacondicionamiento de pozos y/o vai <input type="checkbox"/> Molino <input type="checkbox"/> Huella de carreta <input type="checkbox"/> Sendero <input type="checkbox"/> Ganado <input type="checkbox"/> Molón (muelle) <input type="checkbox"/> Saqueo <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti <input type="checkbox"/> otro | <input type="checkbox"/> Pirca <input type="checkbox"/> Huella vehicular <input type="checkbox"/> Camino pavimentado <input type="checkbox"/> Construcciones <input type="checkbox"/> Remoción por maquinaria <input type="checkbox"/> Extracción de tierra <input type="checkbox"/> Extracción de material pétreo <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultura <input type="checkbox"/> Ganadería <input type="checkbox"/> Equipamiento turístico <input type="checkbox"/> Cierre perimetral (cerco) <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti <input type="checkbox"/> Robo de piezas <input type="checkbox"/> Restauración <input type="checkbox"/> Conservación <input type="checkbox"/> Excavaciones científicas <input type="checkbox"/> Extracción osamentas <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalismo <input type="checkbox"/> Rampas <input type="checkbox"/> Ocupación área de ahu <input type="checkbox"/> otro | <input type="checkbox"/> Pirca <input type="checkbox"/> Huella vehicular <input type="checkbox"/> Camino pavimentado <input type="checkbox"/> Construcciones <input type="checkbox"/> Remoción por maquinaria <input type="checkbox"/> Extracción de tierra <input type="checkbox"/> Extracción de material pétreo <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultura <input type="checkbox"/> Ganadería <input type="checkbox"/> Equipamiento turístico <input type="checkbox"/> Cierre perimetral (cerco) <input type="checkbox"/> Graffiti <input type="checkbox"/> Robo de piezas <input type="checkbox"/> Restauración <input type="checkbox"/> Conservación <input type="checkbox"/> Excavaciones científicas <input type="checkbox"/> Ocupaciones irregulares <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalismo <input type="checkbox"/> Rampas <input type="checkbox"/> Ocupación área de ahu <input type="checkbox"/> Pozos de agua <input type="checkbox"/> Cañerías/tuberías <input type="checkbox"/> otro |

1.4. Visitación y usos

| Intervenciones previas a 1960 | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---|------------|--|-------------|
| Código | Intervención | Extensión | Impacto | Mitigación | Monitoreo | Descripción |
| | | | | | | |
| Intervenciones modernas (1960 a 2000) | | | | | | |
| Código | Intervención | Extensión | Impacto | Mitigación | Monitoreo | Descripción |
| | | | | | | |
| Intervenciones recientes (2000 a actualidad) | | | | | | |
| Código | Intervención | Extensión | Impacto | Mitigación | Monitoreo | Descripción |
| | | | | | | |
| Parte de circuito de visita formal PNRN <input type="checkbox"/> Si <input type="checkbox"/> No | Tipo de usos <input type="checkbox"/> Turismo <input type="checkbox"/> Pesca de orilla <input type="checkbox"/> Camping <input type="checkbox"/> otros..... | | Nivel de visitación <input type="checkbox"/> Muy alta <input type="checkbox"/> Alta <input type="checkbox"/> Media <input type="checkbox"/> Baja | | Señalización y equipamiento <input type="checkbox"/> Señalética informativa <input type="checkbox"/> Señalética normativa <input type="checkbox"/> Señalética interpretativa <input type="checkbox"/> Guardería <input type="checkbox"/> Senderos de circulación | |

1. Descripción del Sitio

1. Estructuras ceremoniales ahu

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|---|
| Ahu principal Código Nombre | | Etapas constructivas <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 5 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> Más de 5 N° ____ | | N° ahu secundarios | Tipos de ahu <input type="checkbox"/> ahu moai <input type="checkbox"/> ahu rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> ahu poe poe <input type="checkbox"/> ahu semipiramidal <input type="checkbox"/> línea de bloques <input type="checkbox"/> en construcción |
| Tipo de ahu <input type="checkbox"/> ahu moai <input type="checkbox"/> ahu rectangular <input type="checkbox"/> ahu poe poe <input type="checkbox"/> ahu semipiramidal <input type="checkbox"/> línea de bloques <input type="checkbox"/> en construcción | | Elementos presentes en ahu <input type="checkbox"/> plataforma central <input type="checkbox"/> pukao <input type="checkbox"/> alas <input type="checkbox"/> avanga <input type="checkbox"/> plaza <input type="checkbox"/> crematorio <input type="checkbox"/> rampa <input type="checkbox"/> cista <input type="checkbox"/> paina <input type="checkbox"/> entierro <input type="checkbox"/> moai <input type="checkbox"/> muro de contención | | Códigos | |

2. Tipos de Rasgos por función Contexto Arqueológico

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Religioso Ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> Arte rupestre <input type="checkbox"/> Sepultura <input type="checkbox"/> Fogones Múltiples <input type="checkbox"/> Conjunto de taheta <input type="checkbox"/> Aldea ceremonial <input type="checkbox"/> Estatua <input type="checkbox"/> Crematorio <input type="checkbox"/> Avanga <input type="checkbox"/> Cista <input type="checkbox"/> Pú | Asentamiento Doméstico <input type="checkbox"/> Casa elíptica <input type="checkbox"/> Aldea <input type="checkbox"/> Pavimento poro <input type="checkbox"/> Casa circular (oval) <input type="checkbox"/> Cueva <input type="checkbox"/> Karava <input type="checkbox"/> Pavimento piedras | Estructuras Productivas <input type="checkbox"/> Manavai <input type="checkbox"/> Taller lítico basalto <input type="checkbox"/> Jardín de rocas <input type="checkbox"/> Hare moa Recursos <input type="checkbox"/> Pozo de agua <input type="checkbox"/> Puna | Hitos Demarcatorios <input type="checkbox"/> Pipi horeko <input type="checkbox"/> Alineamiento Vías de Conexión <input type="checkbox"/> Senderos <input type="checkbox"/> Camino de moai No clasificados <input type="checkbox"/> Círculos <input type="checkbox"/> Corrales |
|--|--|--|--|

2.2.2. Identificación de rasgos y estructuras que componen el Complejo

[illegible]

2.2. Delimitación Espacial

| Extensión Total | | Orientación | Perímetro / Coordenadas UTM | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Largo | m | <input type="checkbox"/> NS <input type="checkbox"/> EW | E.....N..... | E.....N..... | E.....N..... |
| Ancho | m | <input type="checkbox"/> NS <input type="checkbox"/> EW | E.....N..... | E.....N..... | E.....N..... |

Descripción general (estructuras que lo conforman y relación con geoformas)

3. Documentación Científica**3.1. Antecedentes Arqueológicos y de Conservación**

| Investigador responsable | Tipo de Intervención | Proyecto / Año | Destino del Material | Publicaciones a la Fecha |
|--------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|--|
| | <input type="checkbox"/> prospección <input type="checkbox"/> excavación <input type="checkbox"/> conservación <input type="checkbox"/> restauración | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO N° referencia |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> prospección <input type="checkbox"/> excavación <input type="checkbox"/> conservación <input type="checkbox"/> restauración | | | <input type="checkbox"/> SI <input type="checkbox"/> NO N° referencia |

3.2 Referencias Bibliográficas

| | |
|---------|--|
| Nº 1 | |
| Nº 2 | |
| Nº 3 | |

4. Estado de Conservación**4.1. Factores Biológicos**

| Agente | Tipo de Alteración | Nivel de Incidencia | Dinámica |
|--|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> vegetación o líquen / musgo o herbácea o arbustiva o arbórea <input type="checkbox"/> fauna silvestre o mamíferos o aves | <input type="checkbox"/> físico / mecánico <input type="checkbox"/> químico <input type="checkbox"/> bioquímico | <input type="checkbox"/> superficial <input type="checkbox"/> estratigráfico <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> total <input type="checkbox"/> parcial <input type="checkbox"/> nulo <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> grave <input type="checkbox"/> regular <input type="checkbox"/> leve | <input type="checkbox"/> activa <input type="checkbox"/> pasiva <input type="checkbox"/> inactiva <input type="checkbox"/> lenta <input type="checkbox"/> moderada <input type="checkbox"/> rápida <input type="checkbox"/> constante <input type="checkbox"/> cíclica <input type="checkbox"/> ocasional |

4.2. Factores Geoclimáticos

| Agente / Proceso | Tipo de Alteración | Nivel de Incidencia | Dinámica |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> granizo <input type="checkbox"/> lluvia <input type="checkbox"/> viento <input type="checkbox"/> humedad relativa <input type="checkbox"/> radiación solar <input type="checkbox"/> temperatura | <input type="checkbox"/> físico / mecánico <input type="checkbox"/> químico <input type="checkbox"/> bioquímico | <input type="checkbox"/> superficial <input type="checkbox"/> estratigráfico <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> total <input type="checkbox"/> parcial <input type="checkbox"/> nulo <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> grave <input type="checkbox"/> regular <input type="checkbox"/> leve | <input type="checkbox"/> activa <input type="checkbox"/> pasiva <input type="checkbox"/> inactiva <input type="checkbox"/> lenta <input type="checkbox"/> moderada <input type="checkbox"/> rápida <input type="checkbox"/> constante <input type="checkbox"/> cíclica <input type="checkbox"/> ocasional |

4.3. Factores Antrópicos

| Agente | Tipo de Alteración | Nivel de Incidencia | Dinámica |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> urbanización <input type="checkbox"/> ganadería <input type="checkbox"/> agricultura <input type="checkbox"/> tránsito informal <input type="checkbox"/> vandalismo <input type="checkbox"/> obras viales <input type="checkbox"/> extracciones <input type="checkbox"/> abandono <input type="checkbox"/> saqueo <input type="checkbox"/> turismo <input type="checkbox"/> ocupación actual | <input type="checkbox"/> físico / mecánico <input type="checkbox"/> químico <input type="checkbox"/> bioquímico | <input type="checkbox"/> superficial <input type="checkbox"/> estratigráfico <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> total <input type="checkbox"/> parcial <input type="checkbox"/> nulo <hr/> <input type="checkbox"/> grave <input type="checkbox"/> regular <input type="checkbox"/> leve | <input type="checkbox"/> activa <input type="checkbox"/> pasiva <input type="checkbox"/> inactiva <input type="checkbox"/> lenta <input type="checkbox"/> moderada <input type="checkbox"/> rápida <input type="checkbox"/> constante <input type="checkbox"/> cíclica <input type="checkbox"/> ocasional |

4.4. Evaluación Preliminar☐ muy malo☐ malo☐ regular☐ bueno☐ muy bueno**Fundamentación****5. Registro Gráfico****Responsable****Fecha:**

.....

.....

Appendix 6: Ma'u Henua feature recording sheet



PROSPECCIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA PARA ZONA DE RESGUARDO PATRIMONIAL. SECTOR AHU TEA
KAVA

| | | | |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|--|
| | | Ficha N° | |
| | | Registrado por | |
| Cuadrángulo | Código Rasgo | Tipo de Rasgo | |
| 31 | | | |

| | | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|--------|------|
| Coordenadas UTM | | Altitud | Datum | Huso |
| E | | m.s.n.m. | WSG-84 | 12 S |
| N | | | | |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Códigos anteriores | |
|--------------------|--|

Ubicación general del emplazamiento

| |
|--|
| |
|--|

| | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Geoformas del emplazamiento | Uso del suelo | Cubierta vegetal |
| | | |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Dimensiones (medidas) | |
| Largo | |
| Ancho | |
| Alto | |
| Profundidad | |
| Diámetro | |

| | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Orientación | | |
| Condición | Visibilidad | Obstrusividad |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expuesto | <input type="checkbox"/> Alta | <input type="checkbox"/> Alta |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Semi-expuesto | <input type="checkbox"/> Media | <input type="checkbox"/> Media |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cubierto | <input type="checkbox"/> Baja | <input type="checkbox"/> Baja |

Descripción arqueológica

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |
| |
| |

Contexto inmediato (Asociación)

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Materiale cultural asociado

| |
|--|
| |
| |
| |

Appendix 7: Ma'u Henua feature "conservation" sheet



PROYECTO: "PROSPECCIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA PARA ZONA DE RESGUARDO SECTOR AHU TEA KAVA"

Nº Ficha: _____

ESTADO DE CONSERVACIÓN

| Cód. ID | Rasgo ARQ | Estado de la Estructura | |
|---------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | | Compleitud | Disturbación |
| | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Síntoma 1 | | | Agente | |
| Nivel Alteración | Nivel Riesgo | Monitoreo | Tratamiento | Urgencia Intervención |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Síntoma 2 | | | Agente | |
| Nivel Alteración | Nivel Riesgo | Monitoreo | Tratamiento | Urgencia Intervención |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Síntoma 3 | | | Agente | |
| Nivel Alteración | Nivel Riesgo | Monitoreo | Tratamiento | Urgencia Intervención |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Síntoma 4 | | | Agente | |
| Nivel Alteración | Nivel Riesgo | Monitoreo | Tratamiento | Urgencia Intervención |
| | | | | |

| | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|
| Síntoma 5 | | | Agente | |
| Nivel Alteración | Nivel Riesgo | Monitoreo | Tratamiento | Urgencia Intervención |
| | | | | |

| | | | |
|------------------|--|--------------|--|
| Nivel Alteración | | Nivel Riesgo | |
|------------------|--|--------------|--|

DIAGNÓSTICO

| | | | |
|-------|--|-------------|--|
| | | | |
| Fecha | | Registrador | |



**PROYECTO: "PROSPECCIÓN ARQUEOLÓGICA PARA ZONA DE RESGUARDO
SECTOR AHU TEA KAVA"**

Tablas graduación nivel alteración y nivel de riesgo

1) Nivel alteración

| | Extensión | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Intensidad | 0 a 10 % | 10 a 25 % | 25 a 50 % | 50 a 100 % |
| Leve | 1 | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 |
| Media | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 | 3 |
| Grave | 2 | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 |
| Muy Grave | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 |

2) Nivel de riesgo

| | Probabilidad | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|
| Impacto | Riesgo bajo | Riesgo medio | Alto riesgo | Inminente |
| Leve | 1 | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 |
| Media | 1,5 | 2 | 2,5 | 3 |
| Grave | 2 | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 |
| Muy Grave | 2,5 | 3 | 3,5 | 4 |

Appendix 8: Prompt sheet used by LOC in the recording of *hare paenga* (2010–19)

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--------------------|
| 1. Site name | 2. Grid reference | 3. Site number | <i>Hare paenga</i> |
| 4. Associated <i>ahu</i> | • yes | • no | |
| 5. Quality | • high • medium | • poor | |
| 6. Curb complete, partial or absent | • front • back • ends | <i>If complete —</i> • count <i>pu paenga</i> • count <i>other stones</i> | |
| 7. Ends without <i>pu</i> | • yes • no • not applicable | • describe | |
| 8. Doorway | • no evidence • gap in curb • 1 or 2 passage stones | • threshold • uprights (<i>describe</i>) • no doorway | |
| | • <i>measure length and breadth at threshold & outer end</i> | | |
| 9. Pavement | • complete • partial • fragments • none | <i>If complete —</i> • count <i>poro</i> & note size grading (<i>sorting</i>) | |
| 10. Orientation | • <i>ahu</i> • <i>ahu wing</i> • just off <i>ahu</i> | • plaza • away from <i>ahu</i> • other (<i>describe</i>) | |
| 11. Paced length (or length in m) | | | |
| 12. Big 'backstone' (large <i>pu paenga</i> at centre of rear curb, opposite entrance) | • yes • no • pair of large stones • unknown | <i>If present —</i> • measure | |
| 13. Trend of large stones towards centre | • yes • no | • weak trend • other (<i>describe</i>) | |
| 14. <i>Pu</i> | • dense • sparse • variable | • measure <i>max & min distances between pu</i> • deep or shallow <i>pu</i> <i>If curb complete, count pu</i> | |
| 15. Burning | • discolouration | • cracking | |
| 16. Stone types | • number of varieties | <i>Check local geology if unknown; then —</i> • list <i>local types</i> • list <i>non-local types</i> • list <i>types of unknown origin</i> | |
| 17. Re-use | • minimum number of re-uses | • half <i>pu</i> • broken stones in run • bad fits — discontinuities in size and/or finish • entrance stones in curb • <i>pu</i> in threshold • other (<i>describe</i>) <i>Note correspondences with different geologies</i> | |
| 18. Comments | | | |

| 1. Nombre del yacimiento | 2. Coordenadas | 3. Número del yacimiento |
|---|---|---|
| 4. <i>Ahu</i> asociados | • si | • no |
| 5. Calidad | • alta • media | • baja |
| 6. Cimientos completos, parciales o ausentes | • parte delantera • parte trasera • extremos | <i>En caso de que esté completa —</i> • número de <i>pu paenga</i> • número otros bloques de piedra |
| 7. Extremos sin <i>pu</i> | • si • no • no aplicable | • descripción |
| 8. Entrada | • no hay restos • abertura en los cimientos • 1 bloque de pasaje • longitud y anchura en el umbral y en la cara exterior | • 2 bloques de pasaje • piedra umbral • montantes (descripción) • no hay entrada |
| 9. Pavimento | • completo • parcial • fragmentos • inexistente | <i>En caso de estar completo —</i> • número de poro & y tamaño |
| 10. Orientación | • <i>ahu</i> • ala de <i>ahu</i> • en la inmediaciones de un <i>ahu</i> | • plaza • lejos de un <i>ahu</i> • otros (descripción) |
| 11. Longitud (en m) | | |
| 12. <i>Pu paenga</i> de gran tamaño contrafachada (frente a la entrada) | • si • no • pareja de <i>pu paenga</i> • desconocido | <i>Si se encuentra presente —</i> • Dimensiones |
| 13. ¿Es el tamaño de los bloques es más grande hacia el centro? | • si • no | • si, pero sin grandes diferencias • otro (descripción) |
| 14. <i>Pu</i> | • densos • escasos • variable | • mide las distancias máximas y mínimas entre <i>pu</i> • <i>pu muy profundos o poco profundos</i> • Si están en los cimientos, cuenta en número de <i>pu</i> |
| 15. Indicios de fuego | • decoloración | • grietas |
| 16. Tipos de piedra | • número de variedades | <i>Comprobar geología local; después —</i> • lista variedades locales • lista variedades no locales • lista variedades desconocidas |
| 17. Reutilización | • número mínimo de reutilizaciones | • medios <i>pu</i> • bloques rotos • juntas imperfectas – variaciones en tamaño y/o acabado • piedras umbral integradas en los cimientos • otros (descripción) <i>Identificar correspondencia con combinaciones geológicas</i> |
| 18. Comentarios | | |

Appendix 9: Additional images



Figure A9.1

Ahu Viri Viri o Tumu (LPS_M02) in 2016 (top) and 2019 (bottom). The site sits on a pedestal of uneroded natural that is slowly being eaten away by ongoing erosion, the consequences of which are clearly visible here. The site probably cannot now be saved



Figure A9.2

Rock art and rock art locations. 1–2: hook petroglyphs LPS_251 (site LPS_M51); 3–4: komari (LPS_158) and Make Make (LPS_167) in screes below Maunā Tea Tea; 5–6: petroglyph LPS_132 (site LPS_M20); 7–8: cup marks LPS_224 (site LPS_M52)



Figure A9.3

Evidence for trachyte quarrying. 1-2: LPS_133 above which is a frigate bird petroglyph, the head of which comprises an older "eye" (LPS_161 & 249), a motif at Rano Raraku associated with moai removal; 3 & 5: another eye (LPS_247); 4: stone-working tools LPS_266; 5: stone wedging (LPS_236); 7-8: sockets (the second clearly worked) from which stone was extracted (LPS_243 & 228)



Figure A9.4

Poike features. 1–2: trachyte moai, on Maunga Puakatiki (LPS_285) and—part buried—at Ahu Riki Riki (LPS_203); 2: cist LPS_168; 3–4: stone scatter LPS_274 and umu LPS_275; 5–6: erosion hollow containing stone tool-making debitage LPS_263; 7: Maunga Vai a Heva's possible ahu LPS_114; 8: linear stone setting LPS_276 (also possibly an ahu)

